Calendar No. 966

97TH CONGRESS
2d Session
SENATE
REPORT
No. 97–672

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, November 30), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KASTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 3075]

The Committee on Appropriations reports to the Senate the bill, (S. 3075), making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, and for other purposes, and presents herewith an explanation of the contents of the bill.

Amounts in new budget authority

Fiscal year 1982 appropriations	$8,026,764,970
Fiscal year 1983 amended budget estimate	8,684,385,565
Amount of bill as passed House	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	8,524,562,565
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to:	
1982 appropriations	+497,797,595
Amended budget estimate	−159,823,000
House action	

S183-16

SUMMARY TABLE: AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

Item	Budget estimate	House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with	
				Amended budget estimate	House bill
Economic Assistance—Multilateral	$1,775,674,565		$1,552,797,565	−222,877,000	
Economic Assistance—Bilateral	5,348,011,000		5,251,065,000	−96,946,000	
Military Assistance	1,560,700,000		1,720,700,000	+160,000,000	
Export-Import Bank of the United States	(11,846,253,000)		(13,415,115,000)	(+1,568,862,000)	
Total, fiscal year 1983	8,684,385,565		8,524,562,565	−159,823,000	

CONTENTS

Page

Summary Table 2
A Look at the Size and Dimensions of U.S. Foreign Assistance 5
Historical Totals of U.S. Economic and Military Assistance 8
Historical Appropriations for Foreign Assistance and Related Programs 12
Overall Development Lending 14
Nations Most in Need of Assistance 16
Assistance to Autocratic Governments 22
Development Loan Terms 24
Expropriation Claims 25
Unliquidated Balances of the Agency for International Development 26
Reprograming and Initiation of New Programs 27

Title I:
  Multilateral Economic Assistance:
    Multilateral Development Banks:

      Inter-American Development Bank 30
      International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 32
      International Finance Corporation 33
      International Development Association 34
      Asian Development Bank 35
      African Development Fund 37
      African Development Bank 38
    Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations and Programs 39

Title II:
  Bilateral Economic Assistance:
    Agency for International Development:

      Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition 45
      Population Planning 46
      Health 47
      Education and Human Resources Development 48
      Technical Assistance, Energy, Research, Reconstruction, and Selected Development Activities 49
      Science and Technology 50
      American Schools and Hospitals Abroad 51
      International Disaster Assistance 58
      Sahel Development Program 60
      Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund 61
      Overseas Training and Development Activities (Foreign Currency Program) .....
      Economic Support Fund 63
      Peacekeeping Operations 68
      Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development 69
      Trade and Development Program 74
      Housing Guaranty Program 75
    Overseas Private Investment Corporation 76

    Department of State:

      International Narcotics Control 77
    Inter-American Foundation 79
    Peace Corps 80

Title II—Continued
  Bilateral Economic Assistance—Continued
    Department of State: Page
      Migration and Refugee Assistance 81
      United States Emergency Refugee and Migration and Assistance Fund 84
      Antiterrorism assistance 85
Title III:
  Military Assistance:
    Military Assistance Grants 86
    International Military Education and Training 92
    Foreign Military Credit Sales 98
    Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) 108
Title IV:
  Export-Import Bank 109
Budgetary Impact Statement 111
Compliance with Paragraph 7, Rule XVI, Standing Rules of the Senate 112
Minority views of Senator Patrick J. Leahy 113
Tables 115

A LOOK AT THE SIZE AND DIMENSIONS OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

To better understand the dimensions of the U.S. foreign assistance program, the Committee is again including in its report tabular information showing the amounts of resources transferred to foreign nations in fiscal year 1981, fiscal year 1982, and the amount proposed to be transferred in fiscal year 1983. Table I helps to better inform the Congress and the American people about the size of the U.S. foreign assistance effort, which otherwise is only seen in several different parts.

Despite these figures, which show a significant absolute foreign assistance effort, there are many who continually criticize the United States for not providing enough foreign assistance dollars. Usually this criticism is presented in comparisons with other countries on the percentage of gross national product devoted to foreign economic assistance. Such a comparison is grossly misleading, for it presents only a partial reflection of the total contribution made by the American taxpayer to the safety and general welfare of the world's developing countries. It must be underscored, therefore, that in addition to our economic and military assistance programs, the United States continues to shoulder the major burden of defending the free world. Table II details the latest defense expenditures and official development assistance by country. It is worth pointing out that several of the countries listed in Table II direct their foreign assistance programs to former colonies, neighboring countries or trading partners, while the United States' program is worldwide in scope and does not exhibit the degree of parochial bias evident in the programs of many other donor countries. As this Committee pointed out in its report accompanying the fiscal year 1980 appropriation legislation, comparisons using only net official developing assistance as a percentage of GNP "robs such comparisons of any intelligible meaning and makes it impossible to judge the inadequacy or excessiveness of U.S. foreign assistance."

Table III is included to show the continuing large portion of the cost of international banks and other multilateral organizations funded by the United States.

TABLE I.—TRANSFER OF U.S. RESOURCES TO FOREIGN NATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1981 (actual)	1982 (estimated)	1983 (proposed)
Military Assistance	3,291,827	4,144,700	5,883,967
Economic Assistance	7,334,758	8,133,277	8,574,885
Grand total foreign assistance	10,626,585	12,277,977	14,458,852
Export-Import Bank	12,847,100	12,400,000	11,830,000
Total (including Export-Import Bank)	**23,473,685**	**24,677,977**	**26,288,852**

NOTE.—Export-Import Bank figures represent gross program authorization figures.

TABLE II.—DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[Dollar amounts in millions—Revised Sept. 9, 1982]

	Defense expenditures [1] (1980)		Net official development assistance [2] (1980)	
Country	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
United States	143,981	5.5	7,138	0.27
United Kingdom	26,759	5.1	1,781	0.34
France	26,425	4.1	4,053	0.62
Germany, Federal Republic	26,692	3.2	3,517	0.43
Netherlands	5,269	3.3	1,577	0.99
Norway	1,699	2.9	473	0.82
Sweden	3,509	2.9	923	0.76
Belgium	3,958	3.3	581	0.49
Australia	3,529	2.6	657	0.48
Italy	9,578	2.4	672	0.17
Denmark	1,608	2.5	468	0.72
Switzerland	2,108	2.0	246	0,24
Canada	4,703	1.9	1,036	0.42
New Zealand	444	2.0	71	0.32
Finland	779	1.6	106	0.22
Austria	900	1.2	173	0.22
Japan	9,994	1.0	3,304	0.32

[1] Data on defense expenditures in dollars and as a percent of GNP from Office of Technical Review and Information, Agency for International Development. Defense expenditures are on basis of NATO definition of defense expenditures.

[2] Data on net official development assistance in dollars and as a percent of GNP from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Chairman's report for 1981.

TABLE III.—U.S. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Organization or activity:	*Fiscal year 1983 estimated U.S. share as a percentage of total contributions*
African Development Fund[1]	14.1
Asian Development Bank:[1]	
Paid-in capital	16.3
Callable capital	16.3
Asian Development Fund[1]	16.3
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (AID)	25.0
Inter-American Development Bank:[1]	
Paid-in capital	34.5
Callable capital	34.5
Fund for special operations	40.0
International Atomic Energy Agency, cash contribution	25.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:[1]	
Paid-in capital	20.0
Callable capital	20,0
International Development Association:[1]	
Paid-in capital (subscriptions)	27.0
International Fertilizer Development Center (AID)	40.0
International Planned Parenthood Federation (AID)	22.0
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration[2]	33.3
Organization of American States	47.0
Pathfinder Fund (population planning) (AID)	88.0
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	25.0
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	20.0
United Nations Environment Program	17.5
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	19.0
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	23.0
United Nations Force in Cyprus	47.0
World Meteorological Organization, voluntary assistance program	40.0

[1] Percentage based on most recent replenishment as negotiated internationally.

[2] Assessed contribution to the administrative budget.

HISTORICAL TOTALS OF U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The following table presents summary and detail information relating to the totality of U.S. foreign assistance (economic and military) furnished to other nations during the period fiscal years 1946–81. It has been extracted from information assembled and presented by the Agency for International Development in the current edition of its publication, U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants.

U.S. Foreign Assistance, fiscal years 1946–81

Total economic and military assistance fiscal years 1946–81	$239,587,571,000
Total other U.S. loans and grants fiscal years 1946–81	51,655,000,000
Total economic and military assistance fiscal year 1982 (estimated)	12,207,476,000
Grand total	303,450,047,000

Economic and military assistance—detail by region and country

[Fiscal years 1946–81]

A. Near East and South Asia	$71,005,940,000
Afghanistan	542,469,000
Bahrain	2,408,000
Bangladesh	1,615,961,000
Bhutan	1,148,000
Cyprus	163,259,000
Egypt	9,528.619,000
Greece	5,720,497,000
India	10,543,518,000
Iran	2,170,628,000
Iraq	95.584,000
Israel	20,654,251,000
Jordan	2,471,940,000
Lebanon	324,264,000
Nepal	280,692,000
Oman	58.454,000
Pakistan	5,761,357,000
Saudi Arabia	324,036,000
Sri Lanka	579,328,000
Syria	587,944,000
Turkey	8,817,610.000
Yemen Arab Republic	146,684,000
Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of	4,500,000
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)	39,624,000
Near East and South Asia Regional	571,165,000
B. Latin America	15,314,252,000
Argentina	462,776,000
Bahamas	301,000
Barbados	3,702,000

Economic and military assistance—detail by region and country—Continued

[Fiscal years 1946–81]

B. Latin America—Continued	
Belize	$11,204,000
Bolivia	900,819,000
Brazil	3,067,371,000
Chile	1,400,678,000
Colombia	1,609,286,000
Costa Rica	287,980,000
Cuba	20,130,000
Dominican Republic	733,977,000
Ecuador	453,266,000
El Salvador	439,486,000
Guatemala	506,438,000
Guyana	128,130,000
Haiti	313,986,000
Honduras	402,348,000
Jamaica	267,251,000
Mexico	351,852,000
Nicaragua	430,178,000
Panama	450,435,000
Paraguay	217,816,000
Peru	988,260,000
Surinam	5,864,000
Trinidad and Tobago	40,864,000
Uruguay	248,698,000
Venezuela	353,566,000
Other West Indies-Eastern Caribbean Regional	211,673,000
Regional Office Central America & Panama—ROCAP	308,629,000
Latin America Regional	697,288,000
C. East Asia	64,426,842,000
Burma	204,631,000
China, Peoples Republic of	2,157,000
Hong Kong	43,800,000
Indochina Associated States	1,557,067,000
Indonesia	3,358,063,000
Japan	3,950,707,000
Kampuchea	2,183,849,000
Korea, Republic of	13,825,058,000
Laos	2,509,312,000
Malaysia	249,056,000
Philippines	3,304,393,000
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	413,726,000
Singapore	21,969,000
Thailand	2,492,514,000
Vietnam (South), Republic of	23,361,887,000
Western Samoa	10,567,000
Taiwan	6,567,237,000
East Asia Regional	370,849,000
D. Africa	10,419,947,000
Algeria	203,282,000
Benin (Dahomey)	55,993,000
Botswana	136,846,000
Burundi	30,843,000
Cameroon	106,521,000
Cape Verde	43,971,000
Central African Republic	17,532,000
Chad	65,237,000
Comoros	699,000

Economic and military assistance—detail by region and country—Continued

[Fiscal years 1946–81]

D. Africa—Continued	
Congo, Republic of	$12,704,000
Djibouti, Democratic Republic of	10,028,000
Entente States	38,262,000
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	1,000,000
Ethiopia	672,661,000
Gabon	21,952,000
Gambia, The	30,380,000
Ghana	416,880,000
Guinea	172,520,000
Guinea-Bissau	22,343,000
Ivory Coast	47,767,000
Kenya	450,150,000
Lesotho	103,826,000
Liberia	391,066,000
Libya	230,115,000
Madagascar	30,371,000
Malawi	73,865,000
Mali	164,653,000
Mauritania	76,824,000
Mauritius	27,687,000
Morocco	1,412,390,000
Mozambique	70,498,000
Niger	139,251,000
Nigeria	408,414,000
Portuguese Territories in Africa	3,350,000
Rwanda	38,620,000
Sao Tome and Principe	2,314,000
Senegal	184,520,000
Seychelles	4,333,000
Sierra Leone	91,277,000
Somalia	296,937,000
South Africa, Republic of	1,300,000
Sudan	422,942,000
Swaziland	55,077,000
Tanzania	308,798,000
Togo	59,783,000
Tunisia	1,125,285,000
Uganda	62,470,000
Upper Volta	169,694,000
Zaire	831,273,000
Zambia	213,057,000
Zimbabwe	57,709,000
Central and West Africa Regional	136,610,000
East Africa Regional	33,332,000
Southern Africa Regional	107,968,000
Africa Regional	514,021,000
E. Europe	44,898,004,000
Albania	20,400,000
Austria	1,256,792,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,867,491,000
Czechoslovakia	193,001,000
Denmark	921,970,000
Finland	57,125,000
France	8,466,639,000
Germany Democratic Republic	800,000
Germany (Federal Republic)	4,980,422,000

Economic and military assistance—detail by region and country—Continued

[Fiscal years 1946–81]

E. Europe—Continued	
Hungary	$32,700,000
Iceland	82,184,000
Ireland	146,524,000
Italy	5,888,876,000
Malta	84,409,000
Netherlands	2,312,211,000
Norway	1,245,549,000
Poland	586,900,000
Portugal	1,402,948,000
Romania	22,425,000
Spain	2,670,856,000
Sweden	109,037,000
United Kingdom	8,779,506,000
U.S.S.R	186,400,000
West Berlin	131,881,000
Yugoslavia	2,831,989,000
European Regional	618,969,000
F. Oceania	1,005,849,000
Australia	123,586,000
New Zealand	8,592,000
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the U.S	824,151,000
Papua New Guinea	567,000
Oceania Regional	48,953,000
G. Canada	30,500,000
H. Interregional	32,486,237,000

NOTES

(1) Information as of September 30, 1981.

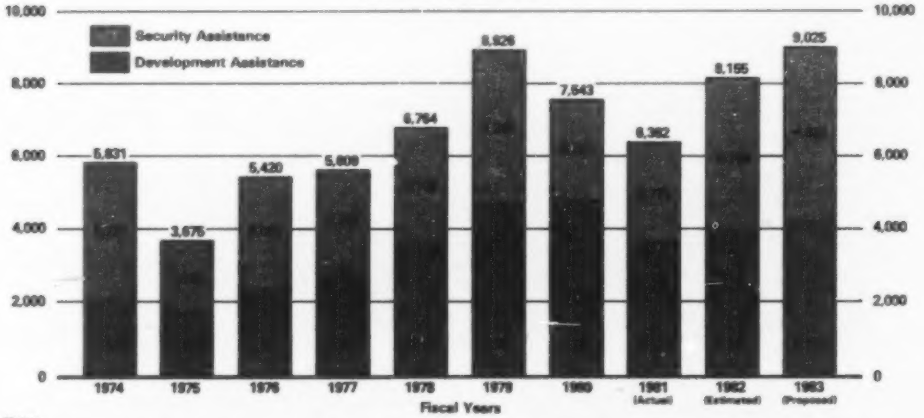
(2) Basic data (fiscal years 1946–1981) taken from "U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance From International Organizations," a publication of the Agency for International Development. See this publication for explanation and detail.

(3) Through September 30, 1981 repayments and interest of both economic and military loans total $32,528,000,000. In addition it is estimated that $687,170,000 will be repaid on AID loans in fiscal year 1982.

HISTORICAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Although appropriations for those activities authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act and related authorizing legislation comprise only a portion of the total U.S. foreign assistance effort, they are the largest and most important part. Food aid authorized under Public Law 480 is the only major foreign aid program omitted from this compilation. Therefore, the Committee presents a graph of Foreign Assistance Act and related programs appropriations (fiscal years 1974–83) compared to the original budget estimate for fiscal year 1982.

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations – FY 1974 - 1983
(Millions of Dollars)



Notes:

Security Assistance consists of Military Assistance Program Grants, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Credit Sales, Indochina Postwar Reconstruction, Security Supporting Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peacekeeping Operations, Middle East Special Requirements Fund, and Relocation of Facilities in Israel.

Development Assistance consists of Functional Development Assistance, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Migration and Refugee Assistance, Peace Corps, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, International Narcotics Control, Contingency Fund and other assistance programs.

Development Assistance includes appropriations of callable capital for the Multilateral Development Banks: FY 1970 – $206 million, FY 1971 – $200 million, FY 1972 – $248 million, FY 1973 – $168 million, FY 1974 – $168 million, FY 1976 – $97 million, FY 1977 – $386 million, FY 1978 – $822 million, FY 1979 – $883 million, FY 1980 – $1,783 million. No funds were appropriated for callable capital in FY 1975, FY 1981 and FY 1982. Data exclude maintenance of value payments in FY 1972 and FY 1974. Data exclude IMF Supplementary Financing Facility.

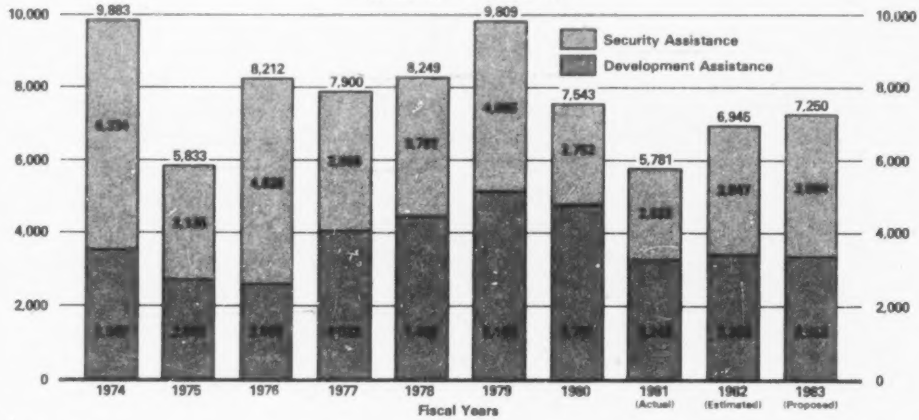
Data omit $453 million for Security Assistance and $307 million for Development Assistance appropriated for the Transition Quarter between FY 1976 and FY 1977.

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

A second graph shows this same information in constant dollars for fiscal years 1974–83.

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations — FY 1974 - 1983 In Constant Dollars[1]

(Millions of Dollars)



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[1] 1980 dollars.

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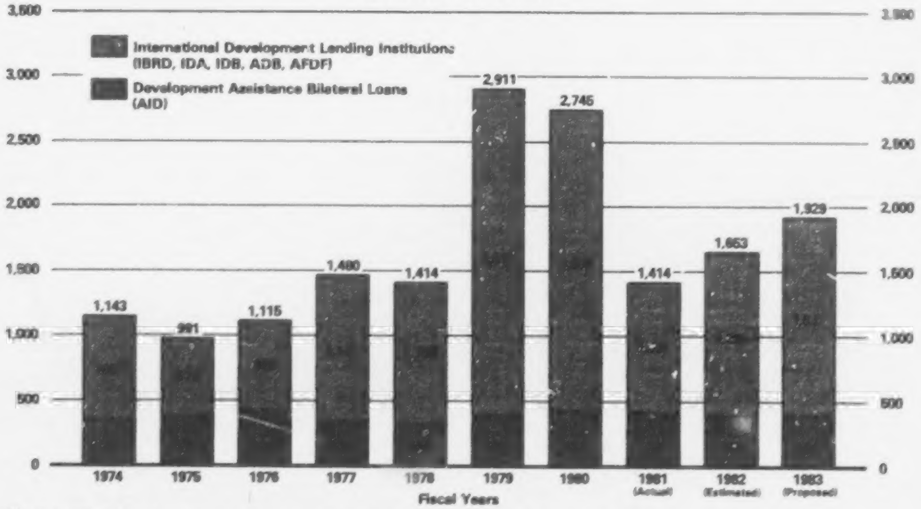
OVERALL DEVELOPMENT LENDING

In evaluating overall appropriations for concessional development lending, it is important to note that while there has been only a slight decrease in appropriations requested for bilateral lending, there has been a sharp increase in funds requested for U.S. contributions to multinational lending through the international development banks.

The following graphs depict appropriations for both the bilateral and multilateral programs over the last 10 years in current and constant dollars.

Appropriations for Development Lending — FY 1974-1983
(Millions of Dollars)



a/ Excludes $3,803 million in maintenance of value appropriated as follows: $1,600 million in PL 92-301, May 18, 1972; and $2,203 million in PL 93-142, October 26, 1973.

b/ Includes $75 million in the transition quarter.

Source: Department of the Treasury and the Agency for International Development.

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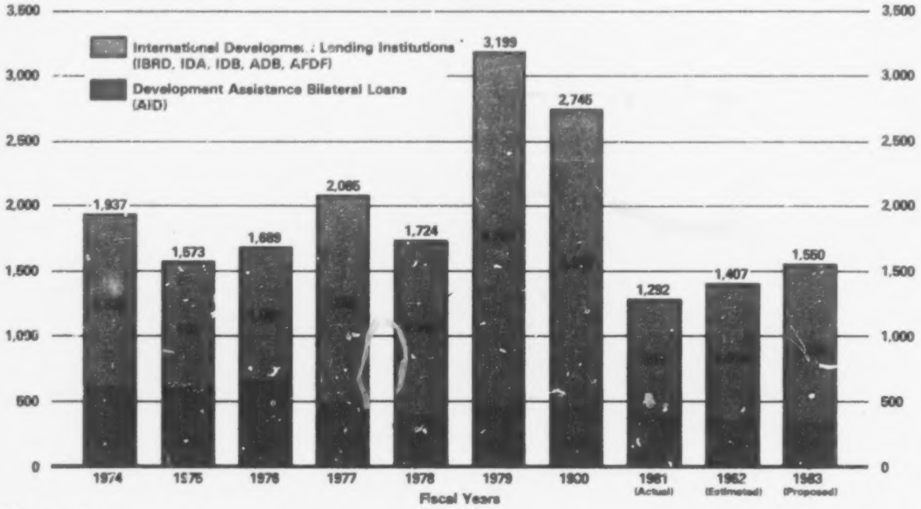
Appropriations for Development Lending — FY 1974-1983 In Constant Dollars[1]

(Millions of Dollars)



[1] 1980 dollars.

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NATIONS MOST IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

The following table lists the total dollar assistance per country of the Agency for International Development's program by ascending per capita gross national product. Also shown by this table is the cumulative percent of the Agency's program. Following the table is a map which is designed to show those countries most in need of assistance as measured in terms of their per capita gross national product. Obviously, this map is not drawn to show need based on political or security criteria.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

[Dollars in millions]

Country programs	Per capita GNP (1980)	Fiscal year 1981 actual: Dollar level[1]	Fiscal year 1981 actual: Cumulative percent	Fiscal year 1982 estimated: Dollar level[1]	Fiscal year 1982 estimated: Cumulative percent
Bangladesh	120	80.0		79.4	
Somalia	[2] 130	12.1		36.2	
Nepal	140	14.0		14.1	
Guinea-Bissau	160	1.9		2.1	
Burma	180	3.0		7.5	
Mali	190	14.5		9.7	
Upper Volta	190	14.1		13.1	
Burundi	200	4.3		3.7	
Rwanda	200	3.4		4.5	
Zaire	220	10.6		10.0	
Malawi	230	6.0		6.5	
India	240	104.5		94.4	
Gambia	250	5.6		4.4	
Tanzania	260	21.6		10.6	
Haiti	270	9.2		12.0	
Sierra Leone	270	2.8		2.8	
Sri Lanka	270	46.1		48.0	
Uganda	280	2.0		6.0	
Guinea	290	2.8		1.1	
Benin	300	4.7		....	
Cape Verde	300	3.6		3.5	
Central African Rep.	300	....		1.0	
Pakistan	300	....		100.0	
Mauritania	320	8.5		6.6	
Equatorial Guinea	[2] 330	1.0		1.0	
Niger	330	13.7		13.4	
Subtotal		390.0		491.6	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Con.

[Dollars in millions]

Country programs	Per capita GNP (1980)	Fiscal year 1981 actual		Fiscal year 1982 estimated	
		Dollar level[1]	Cumulative percent	Dollar level[1]	Cumulative percent
Percent of AID programs provided to countries with GNP at $370 or less			12		14
Lesotho	390	10.5		10.2	
Togo	410	4.6		3.0	
Ghana	420	5.0		4.6	
Indonesia	420	68.8		67.3	
Kenya	420	20.3		34.3	
Senegal	450	14.8		16.5	
Yemen Arab Republic	460	19.4		24.9	
Sudan	470	74.5		123.8	
Djibouti	480	4.2		2.0	
Sao Tome/Principe	490	1.6		....	
Liberia	520	37.3		28.0	
Honduras	560	25.7		28.8	
Zambia	560	20.6		20.0	
Bolivia	570	2.3		2.7	
Egypt	580	829.0		771.0	
El Salvador	590	78.2		75.0	
Zimbabwe	630	25.0		75.0	
Cameroon	670	7.8		13.0	
Thailand	670	26.2		32.6	
Swaziland	680	9.7		7.2	
Guyana	690	1.2		2.2	
Nicaragua	720	58.4		2.4	
Philippines	720	68.5		88.9	
Congo, Republic of	730	2.0		1.0	
Subtotal		1,805.6		1,926.0	
Percent of AID programs provided to countries with GNP at $730 or less			58		56
Morocco	860	12.1		10.7	
Botswana	910	10.9		10.0	
Peru	930	34.5		30.2	
Jamaica	1,030	53.9		69.6	
Mauritius	1,060	....		2.0	
Lebanon[2]	1,070	4.0		6.0	
Guatemala	1,110	9.1		5.8	
Dominican Republic	1,140	17.4		24.7	
Colombia	1,180	....		....	
Ecuador	1,220	12.5		11.8	
Tunisia	1,310	25.3		5.0	
Paraguay	1,340	2.0		....	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Con.

[Dollars in millions]

Country programs	Per capita GNP (1980)	Fiscal year 1981 actual: Dollar level[2]	Fiscal year 1981 actual: Cumulative percent	Fiscal year 1982 estimated: Dollar level[2]	Fiscal year 1982 estimated: Cumulative percent
Jordan	1,420	10.0		15.0	
Turkey	1,460	200.0		300.0	
Subtotal		2,197.3		2,416.8	
Percent of AID programs provided to countries with GNP at $730 or less			71		71
Costa Rica	1,730	11.5		33.0	
Panama	1,730	8.6		9.2	
Seychelles	1,770	.5		2.0	
Chile	2,160	....		....	
Portugal	2,350	25.0		20.0	
Yugoslavia	2,620	....		....	
Cyprus	3,560	14.0		15.0	
Oman	4,380	....		15.0	
Israel[3]	4,500	764.0		806.0	
Spain	5,350	7.0		17.0	
Italy	6,490	55.4		55.4	
Total, country programs		3,083.3	100	3,389.4	100
Noncountry programs[4][5]		829.2		1,027.0	
Grand total		3,912.5		4,416.4	

[1] Source of per capita GNP, 1981 World Bank Atlas,.

[2] Source AID's fiscal year 1983 congressional presentation.

[3] Includes Gaza and Jordan West Bank.

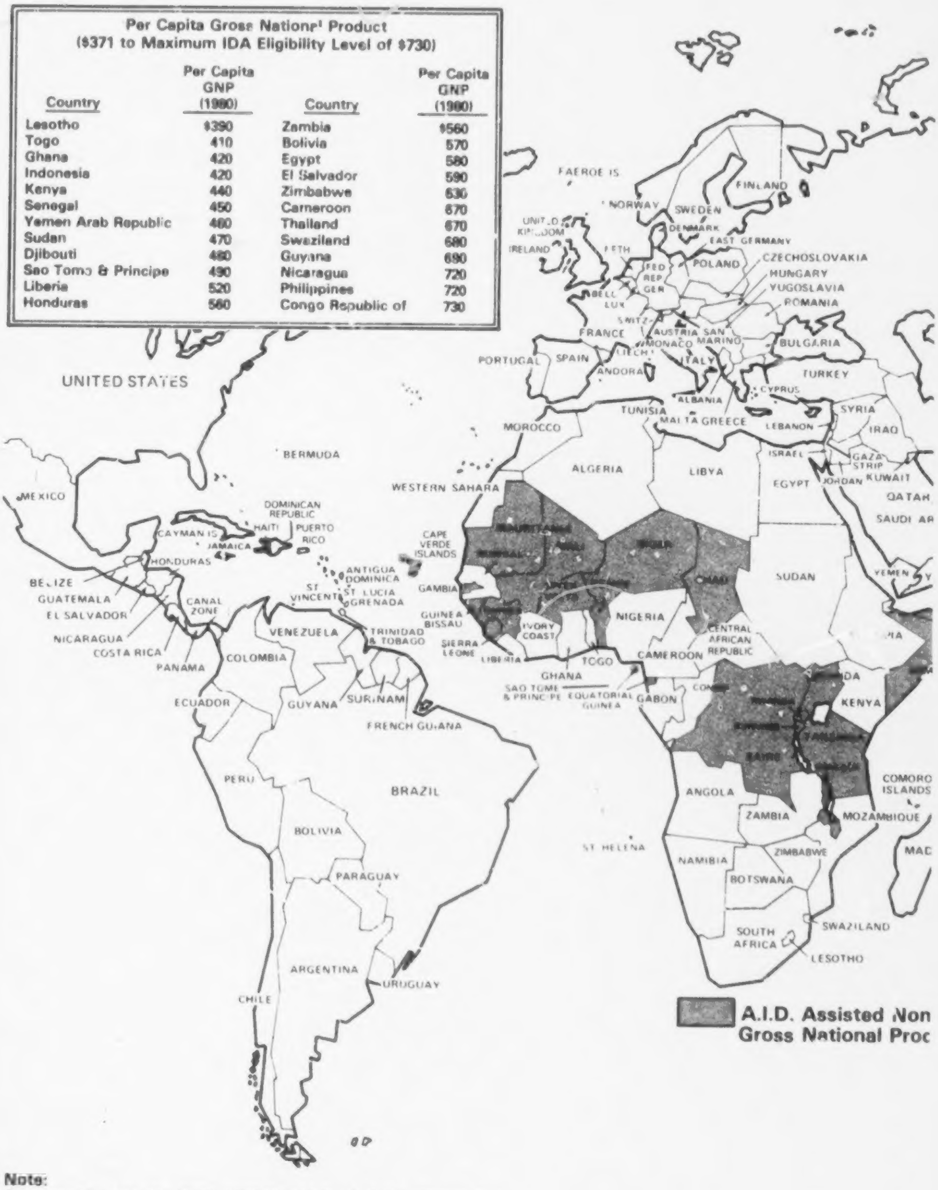
[4] Includes regional programs, AID operating expenses, international disaster assistance, American schools and hospitals abroad, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, and miscellaneous prior year accounts.

[5] Excludes international organizations and programs.

Nations Most in N

Per Capita Gross National Product
($371 to Maximum IDA Eligibility Level of $730)

Country	Per Capita GNP (1980)	Country	Per Capita GNP (1980)
Lesotho	$390	Zambia	$560
Togo	410	Bolivia	570
Ghana	420	Egypt	580
Indonesia	420	El Salvador	590
Kenya	440	Zimbabwe	630
Senegal	450	Cameroon	670
Yemen Arab Republic	460	Thailand	670
Sudan	470	Swaziland	680
Djibouti	480	Guyana	680
Sao Tome & Principe	490	Nicaragua	720
Liberia	520	Philippines	720
Honduras	560	Congo Republic of	730


UNITED STATES
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COSTA RICA
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ANTIGUA
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ST LUCIA
GRENADA
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
GUYANA
SURINAM
FRENCH GUIANA
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
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JORDAN
KUWAIT
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CAPE VERDE ISLANDS
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
GHANA
TOGO
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
YEMEN
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
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▨ **A.I.D. Assisted Non**
Gross National Proc

Note:
Source of Per Capita GNP, 1981 World Bank Atlas, Except f--
***Source A.I.D.'s FY 1983 Congressional Presentation.**

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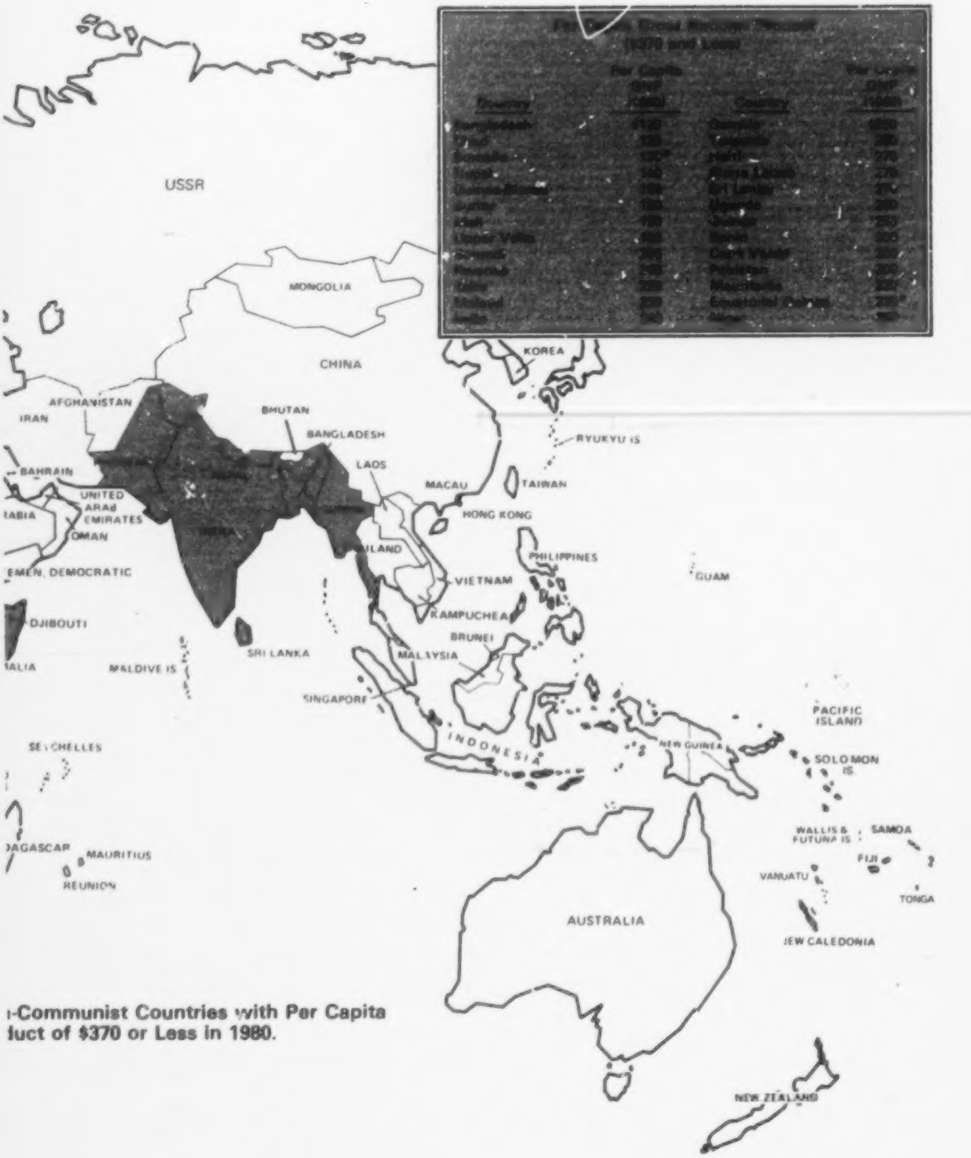
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TAIWAN
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
ABIA
HONG KONG
OMAN
INDIA
LAND
PHILIPPINES
EMEN, DEMOCRATIC
VIETNAM
GUAM
KAMPUCHEA
DJIBOUTI
BRUNEI
SRI LANKA
MALAYSIA
ALIA
MALDIVE IS
SINGAPORE
PACIFIC ISLAND
SEYCHELLES
INDONESIA
NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON IS
WALLIS & FUTUNA IS
SAMOA
DAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
FIJI
REUNION
VANUATU
TONGA
AUSTRALIA
NEW CALEDONIA
NEW ZEALAND

Per Capita Gross National Product
($370 and Less)

Country	Per Capita GNP (1980)	Country	Per Capita GNP (1980)
Bangladesh	$120	Gambia	[illegible]
Chad	[illegible]	Tanzania	[illegible]
Somalia	[illegible]	Haiti	270
Nepal	140	Sierra Leone	270
Guinea-Bissau	[illegible]	Sri Lanka	[illegible]
Burma	[illegible]	Uganda	[illegible]
Mali	[illegible]	Guinea	[illegible]
Upper Volta	[illegible]	Benin	[illegible]
Burundi	[illegible]	Cape Verde	[illegible]
Rwanda	[illegible]	Pakistan	[illegible]
Zaire	[illegible]	Mauritania	[illegible]
Malawi	[illegible]	Equatorial Guinea	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

-Communist Countries with Per Capita
luct of $370 or Less in 1980.

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ASSISTANCE TO AUTOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS

Since fiscal year 1975 the Committee has carried a section in its Report on the Annual Appropriation Bill for Foreign Assistance which has sought to explain the provision of U.S. aid to "autocratic governments." Much of that explanation is again worth restating.

> It is an unquestionable fact of political reality that by far the majority of states in the developing world are under authoritarian rule. The full spectrum of oppression is represented. In some cases, authoritarianism takes the form of a benevolent paternalism and, as such, is accorded legitimacy by the people. In others, however, the fullness of oppression is forestalled only by virtue of the very backwardness of the country. In these cases, limited transportation networks and means of communications serve to moderate the control the central government can exercise over the rural population.
>
> In some countries, authoritarian rule follows upon the conviction of strong-willed and purposeful leaders that only strong measures can bring their people into the modern world. In sharp contrast, there are those who exercise dictatorial powers, not in service to the people but in protection of the vested interests of a political and social elite.
>
> Many explanations have been propounded for the incidence of dictatorial forms of government in the developing world. It is said that the republican form of government requires a literate body-politic, and that this is absent in much of the developing world. We are also cautioned to remember that many of these countries have no democratic tradition and, in fact, had been under autocratic or colonial rule for centuries prior to independence. There are, moreover, in many of the developing countries, cultural and religious impediments to democratic government.
>
> The unavoidable conclusion to be made from this account is that authoritarian rule is and has been the way of life for much of the world. It lies beyond the power and the responsibilities of the United States to insist that all nations adopt the democratic model as their form of government.
>
> But, it is argued, dictatorships are dictatorships and dictatorships are inimical to American ideals. Those who hold this view fail to make distinctions between degrees of autocratic control and believe that the United States should suspend assistance to all authoritarian governments. This Committee cannot agree.

We believe that for every reason given for terminating aid relations with dictatorships there are in many cases other, stronger arguments for continuing our relations with these states, even though their governments are repugnant to our ideals. To do otherwise, to sever all ties, would be to cut ourselves off from the peoples of these countries and to leave them under the dark night of oppression. We can stand afar and curse the darkness, or we can try to bring them light.

This Committee believes, furthermore, that conditions in much of the developing world are such that governments of men would be hard pressed to match the tyranny imposed by hunger, poverty, and disease. The oppression exercised by these factors of human existence knows no constraints. They impose their will without regard to forms of government or ideals of men. The Committee, therefore, believes that, if the most basic human needs are to be met, the United States must establish relations with the people of all nations. The pursuit of pristine relations in an unsavory world would place hundreds of millions beyond the reach of our assistance.

This Committee does not subscribe to the view that opposition to dictatorships and the provision of assistance to needy peoples are mutually exclusive propositions. This is not to suggest that the United States fully embrace governments unresponsive to the human needs of their peoples and disrespectful of the basic rights of all men. Surely, we, as a nation, can have the wisdom to conduct our relationships with discretion.

This will, of course, be more difficult than the blanket suspension of assistance to authoritarian governments. It will require a conscientious and systematic review of our assistance to such governments—a review which ensures that there is a calculable relationship between the provision of assistance and the improvement of the lives of the people. It will require that we ensure that our assistance does improve the lot of the people and is not used for the purpose of shoring up unpopular dictatorial regimes. It will, finally, require that our assistance not be used, under the guise of security, to further oppression.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN TERMS

Since fiscal year 1979, this Committee has suggested, and the Congress has adopted, a policy in which the terms of development loan repayments would be fixed in relation to the per capita gross national product of the borrowing country. The Committee recommends continuation of this policy for fiscal year 1983.

The Committee's proposal for fiscal year 1983 provides that loans to countries with a gross national product of less than $795 per capita would be repaid over 40 years; to those with a gross national product per capita of more than $795, but less than $1,285, would be repayable within 25 years; and loans to countries with a gross national product per capita equal to or greater than $1,285 would be repayable within 20 years. In each case the gross national product per capita shall be determined by the dollar amount set forth in the most current edition of the World Bank Atlas.

EXPROPRIATION CLAIMS

In its report accompanying the bill for fiscal year 1980, this Committee requested that the State Department supply a report on the status of all pending claims of U.S. citizens and corporations whose property has been expropriated. The report supplied listed some 60 such pending claims. The Committee requests that this report be brought up to date and submitted no later than February 1, 1983.

In Committee reports accompanying the bill for fiscal years 1980 and 1982, particular attention was called to the expropriation by the Indonesian Government of property whose ownership was—and continues to be—claimed by the Sea Oil & General Corp. The Committee had originally received testimony regarding this complaint in June 1975. In the fiscal year 1982 report, the Committee directed that funds made available for fiscal year 1982 be withheld from obligation for assistance to Indonesia until the Sea Oil claim had been satisfactorily settled.

As a result of the Committee's action, Indonesia offered to submit this matter to arbitration, and the foreign assistance moneys earmarked for Indonesia were released based on this offer.

The Committee understands, however, that the claim remains unsettled, and that Sea Oil & General Corp. contends that the terms of the Indonesian offer are framed in such a way as to put them at a great disadvantage.

The Committee is dissatisfied with this continuing situation, and again urges the Department of State to renew its efforts to settle this claim.

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Below is a table showing the unliquidated balances of the Agency for International Development. The Committee urges the Agency to establish a group to examine these unliquidated balances with an eye toward deobligating these funds where possible.

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(As of June 30, 1981)

[In thousands of dollars]

Development assistance:	
Functional development assistance:	
Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition	$1,601,393
Population planning	300,197
Health	299,831
Education and human resources development	217,211
Selected development activities	231,394
Alliance for progress loan fund	402
Development loan fund	1,130
Undistributed	(145,857)
Subtotal	2,505,701
International fund for agricultural development	170,617
American schools and hospitals abroad	12,975
Contingency fund	483
Operating expenses	69,249
Prototype desalting plant	8,417
International disaster assistance	70,124
Sahel development program	139,311
African development program	120
Trade and development programs	2,040
Assistance to Portugal and Portuguese colonies	218
Total, development assistance	2,979,255
Security assistance:	
Indochina postwar reconstruction	1,577
Security supporting assistance	654,422
Economic support fund	2,572,672
Peacekeeping operations	5,640
Middle East special requirements fund	20,321
Total, security assistance	3,254,632
Total	6,233,887

REPROGRAMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee's responsibilities require that it be fully informed as to the nature, funding level, and location of each activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation for which funds are appropriated in this bill.

Any activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1983, and by country in the fiscal year 1983 Congressional Presentation Document shall be deemed to have been justified and the Committee informed. Conversely, any activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation not specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1983, and by country in the fiscal year 1983 Congressional Presentation Document shall be deemed not to have been justified and the Committee not informed. In addition, any matter specifically deleted by the Committee in this report shall be deemed not to have been justified for purposes of reprograming requirements.

Particularly, but not exclusively, the Committee regards those items presented by the Agency for International Development as "additional program requirements" as not having been justified.

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities, it directs that the departments and agencies concerned notify the Chairman of the Committee 15 days in advance of the initiation of any activity, program, project, type of materiel assistance, or other operation which was not specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1983, and by country, in the fiscal year 1983 Congressional Presentation Document. In addition, notification should also be made before exceeding the amounts specified for such activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation in the Congressional Presentation Document for obligation in fiscal year 1983.

Moreover, the Committee desires to likewise be informed about any reductions or cancellations of projects or programs presented in the Congressional Presentation Document. Whenever possible, the Committee should be notified of any reduction or cancellation; at a minimum, the Committee expects to be informed about such reductions or eliminations on a quarterly basis. These quarterly reports should be submitted to the chairman of the Committee and to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

This is not a new requirement. The Committee has been receiving these quarterly reports, although on an irregular and untimely basis. The Committee must insist that these "quarterly" reports be submitted promptly in the future.

During the past year, there have been several instances where the Committee believes the reprograming process has been abused. The process itself has been changed in the last 2 years so as to give the administration more flexibility, but if further abuses occur, the Committee will be forced to again tighten these procedures. Specifically, the Committee is concerned with a reprograming under the "migration and refugee assistance" account where funds were used for purposes not covered by the reprograming notification. This practice will not be tolerated.

TITLE I

MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

In the report which accompanied the fiscal year 1982 appropriations bill, the Committee expressed its support of the administration's plan to conduct an assessment of U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks. As far as we know, this is the most comprehensive study to be undertaken outside the individual banks themselves. The Committee found this study to be most worthwhile, and would hope that its findings and recommendations will be closely reviewed, not only by U.S. officials, but by officials of other countries who are interested in these institutions. The study was a balanced one, pointing out the strengths, as well as the weaknesses of these institutions. Again, the Committee compliments the administration on this assessment.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1982	$221,230,477
Budget request, 1983	284,100,437
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	237,423,437

The administration's budget request for the Inter-American Development Bank in fiscal year 1983 totals $284,100,437. Included in this request is $62,423,437 for paid-in capital and $221,677,000 for the Fund for Special Operations, the Inter-American Development Bank's soft loan window.

The countries which are served by the Inter-American Development Bank are not only important to overall U.S. foreign policy, but, of course, they are our most immediate neighbors. The United States does and should have a vital interest in insuring that this institution is strongly and efficiently managed and adequately funded. It is, therefore, disquieting to note that the Inter-American Development Bank continues to be the multilateral development bank which presents the most concern as a result of continued and repeated reports of management and other problems.

The Committee expressed this concern in its report last year, and now that the administration has completed its overall assessment of the multilateral development banks, the Committee would hope that appropriate U.S. officials would turn their attention to the problems of this institution in an effort to correct them. Reflective of this concern is the Committee's funding recommendation.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $237,423,437, of which $62,423,437 is for paid-in capital and $175,000,000 is for the Fund for Special Operations.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment, follow:

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Fiscal years 1959-81	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	1,209.6	577.6	34.7
Callable	13,504.5	4,682.5	34.7
FSO	6,626.7	3,865.1	58.3

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated of U.S. share	Appropriated of percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	597.7	206.2	34.5	143.8	69.7
Callable	7,371.0	2,543.0	34.5	1,714.9	67.4
FSO	1,750.0	700.0	40.0	523.2	74.7

In addition to the amount recommended for paid-in capital, the Committee is including bill language which will provide for a limitation on the subscription of callable capital totaling $828,137,742.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1982	$146,889,040
Budget request, 1983	126,041,553
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	126,041,553

The administration's budget request for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for fiscal year 1983 totals $126,041,553. This request includes the final U.S. payment toward the special capital increase (SCI) and the second U.S. contribution to the general capital increase (GCI). It is anticipated at this time that the United States will make its payments to the GCI over a 6-year period, for a total contribution to the GCI of $658,300,000 in paid-in capital and $8,149,300,000 in callable capital.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $126,041,553, the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the World Bank, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Fiscal years 1946–81	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	3,781.8	871.0	23.0
Callable	34,554.8	7,958.4	23.0
Total	38,336.6	8,829.4	23.0

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	U.S. share appropriated
Paid-in	3,000.0	658.3	21.9	146.9
Callable	41,041.3	8,149.3	19.9	1,687.7
Total	44,041.3	8,807.6	20.9	1,834.6

In addition to the amount recommended to be appropriated, the Committee is including bill language which provides for the subscription of callable capital totaling $1,530,275,913.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Appropriation, 1982	$14,447,900
Budget request, 1983	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The current replenishment for the International Finance Corporation is paid up, and, therefore, the administration has not requested, nor has the Committee provided, funding for this institution for fiscal year 1983.

The Committee is alarmed and disturbed that the IFC intends to invest up to $50,000,000 to assist the Companies Mineral de Cananea, South America, in a $1,000,000,000 project to triple capacity at its Mexican copper operation 30 miles south of the United States. The subsidized production of copper in foreign countries has been, and will continue to be, the single most serious threat to the American copper industry. This action by the IFC is clearly contrary to the intent of Public Law 97-121, section 522. The voice and vote of the United States has not been used to oppose this substantial financial assistance which will result in the production of a commodity for export, which is in surplus on world markets, and which will cause substantial injury to the U.S. producers of the same commodity.

The following table reflects the U.S. contributions to the International Finance Corporation:

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1981	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in capital	436.9	132.2	30.3

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Appropriation, 1982	$700,000,000
Budget request, 1983	945,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	800,000,000

The administration's budget request for the International Development Association (IDA) in fiscal year 1983 totals $945,000,000.

The administration's request for fiscal year 1983 represents the third contribution by the United States to the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association. Due to action initiated by this Committee, payments to the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association are being stretched over a 4- to 5-year period rather than the short period originally suggested. The original plan would have required substantial appropriations at a time when budgetary considerations precluded such substantial amounts. While it is not clear whether this period will be 4 or 5 years, in either case it is much more palatable than the 3-year period originally suggested.

For fiscal year 1983, the Committee is recommending the appropriation of $800,000,000.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the International Development Association, as well as the current replenishment of IDA, follow:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTUAL U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

[Dollars in millions]

Fiscal years 1974-81	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	20,966.8	6,753.0	32.2

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

SIXTH REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated of U.S. share	Appropriated of percent of U.S. share
6th replenishment	12,000.0	3,240.0	27.0	1,250.0	39.0

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1982	$120,811,720
Budget request, 1983	131,882,575
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	131,882,575

The administration's budget request for the Asian Development Bank totals $131,882,575, of which $248,097 is for paid-in capital and $131,634,478 is for the Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank's soft loan window.

Over the last several years, the Committee has brought to the attention of Congress the fact that the Asian Development Bank is and has been the best managed of the multilateral development banks. That situation has not changed. It is interesting to note, for example, that many of the initiatives suggested by the administration's assessment of the multilateral development banks had already been initiated to some extent by the Asian Development Bank.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $131,882,575, of which $248,097 is for paid-in capital and $131,634,478 is for the Development Fund.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the Asian Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment follow:

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1981	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	1,699.1	269.5	15.9
Callable	6,790.9	1,098.1	15.9
Asian Development Fund	2,683.3	496.0	18.5
Bank total	11,173.3	1,863.6	16.7

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total	U.S. share appropriated
Paid-in	500.4	81.4	16.3	81.2
Callable	4,503.5	732.8	16.3	730.6
Asian Development Fund	2,150.0	445.0	20.7	330.7
Total	7,153.9	1,259.2	17.7	1,142.5

The Committee is recommending bill language which will provide the necessary authority for the United States to subscribe to $2,243,811 of callable capital.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriation, 1982	$58,333,333
Budget request, 1983	50,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The administration's budget request for the African Development Fund for fiscal year 1983 totals $50,000,000.

While the Committee continues to support this institution, it is concerned with increasing reports that the Fund is having management difficulties. The Committee is especially concerned because this institution serves some of the poorest countries in the world, and any inefficiencies or mismanagement would surely result in both a waste of funds and to the disadvantage of the most disadvantaged of nations. It is with this concern in mind that the Committee makes its funding recommendation.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $40,000,000, $10,000,000 less than the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the African Development Fund, as well as the current replenishment follow:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

ACTUAL UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Fiscal years 1974–81	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	1,031.9	116.7	11.3

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total	Appropriated of U.S. share	Appropriated of percent of U.S. share
3d replenishment	1,064.0	150.0	14.0	0	0

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1982
Budget request, 1983
House allowance
Committee recommendation

The administration has not requested, nor has the Committee provided, any funds for the African Development Bank in fiscal year 1983.

Until the situation with respect to nonregional membership is clarified, the appropriation of funds for this institution is not necessary. Both the administration and the Congress have previously indicated a willingness to support U.S. participation in this institution, and when the necessary charter amendments are ratified regarding nonregional membership, and the Committee has the opportunity to fully review the operations and management of the Bank, it will give full consideration to funding for U.S. membership.

The Committee is providing information on the current capital subscriptions and proposed capital subscriptions to the African Development Bank:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Current capital subscriptions	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	576.2		
Callable	1,728.6		
Total	2,304.8		

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Proposed capital subscriptions	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total	U.S. share appropriated
Paid-in	1,215.4	89.9	7.4	17.9
Callable	3,646.2	269.8	7.4	54.0
Total	4,861.6	359.7	7.4	71.9

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriation, 1982	$215,438,000
Budget request, 1983	238,650,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	217,450,000

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The appropriations requested under this account are for voluntary contributions and are in addition to the regular assessed U.S. contributions to international organizations. The assessed U.S. contributions to international organizations are shown in the following table:

U.S. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1981 actual	Fiscal year 1982 estimate	Fiscal year 1983 proposed
United Nations and specialized agencies	259,884	253,529	317,061
Inter-American organizations	69,971	99,121	87,625
Regional organizations	38,319	37,410	27,678
Other international organizations	7,767	8,180	6,151
New and provisional organizations (from international conferences and contingencies appropriations)	181	717	1,496
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities	50,000	60,938	73,400
Total, U.S. assessed contributions	426,122	459,895	513,411

The administration's budget request for International Organizations and Programs/United Nations and Organization of American States totals $238,650,000. This request compares to an appropriation in the last fiscal year of $215,438,000.

The following is a table detailing the administration's request by agency and organization:

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 estimate	Fiscal year 1983 proposed	Committee recommendation
United Nations:			
U.N. Development Program	128,186	106,800	140,000
U.N. Children's Fund	41,500	26,000	37,000
U.N. Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
U.N./Food and Agriculture Organization: World Food Program	2,000	1,000	1,000
U.N. Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women	0	500	500
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program	2,300	2,300	2,300
International Atomic Energy Agency	12,750	14,500	0
U.N. Environment Program	7,850	3,000	7,500
U.N. Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000
U.N. Institute for Namibia	500	500	500
U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa	343	0	0
U.N. Institute for Training and Research	422	0	0
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	138	150	150
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0	65,400	10,000
U.N. fellowship program	449	0	0
Subtotal, United Nations	199,438	223,150	201,950
Organization of American States	16,000	15,500	15,500
Total, International Organizations and Programs	215,438	238,650	217,450
Other appropriations:			
U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	67,000	72,000	50,000
U.N. Fund for Population Activities	35,000	33,760	33,760
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,000	2,000	2,000
Grand total, voluntary contributions	319,438	346,410	303,210

In the report accompanying the appropriations bill for fiscal year 1982, the Committee devoted a great deal of space explaining the general purposes of the programs and agencies funded under this account. The Committee will not repeat those general explanations this year, but would suggest that those who may be interested in a more complete discussion should refer to last year's report. Instead, the Committee will highlight special concerns for this year.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP).—The UNDP serves both U.S. interests and international development. The most wide ranging of United Nations agencies, UNDP continues to be noted for the effective provision of technical assistance around the world.

The Committee notes that the management of this institution has kept it free of divisive political controversies and suggests that other U.N. agencies might wish to use UNDP as an example. While UNDP, because of its large and wide-ranging program, does have difficulties, it nonetheless deserves a good mark and strong U.S. support. The Committee believes that UNDP merits an increase over the level provided in fiscal year 1982 and is, therefore, recommending the appropriation of $140,000,000.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).—In last year's report the Committee was quite critical of UNICEF for what the Committee felt was a tendency on the part of the new management of that institution to branch into areas outside UNICEF's traditional mandate of providing benefits to mothers and children.

The Committee notes that its criticism was taken seriously, and corrections were made, thus alleviating some of the Committee's concerns.

In accordance with the Committee's long record of support, it is recommending the appropriation of $37,000,000, $11,000,000 more than requested by the administration.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).—The Committee is not recommending any funding for the International Atomic Energy Agency based on that Agency's rejection of the State of Israel's credentials at its meeting in September. The rejection, described by the head of the U.S. delegation as "illegal" and "highly irregular" is unacceptable to the Committee in a general sense, applied to any country, and in this specific instance Congress has spoken through a concurrent resolution passed this spring which stated that if Israel "is illegally expelled, suspended, denied its credentials, or any other manner denied its rights to participate in the General Assembly or any specialized agency of the United Nations, it is the sense of Congress that the United States should: (1) suspend its participation . . . and (2) withhold its assessed contribution to the United Nations or to the specialized agency involved until the illegal action is reversed." Under the circumstances, the Committee does not believe it has any other choice but to zero the funding for IAEA.

Should the credentials be restored by IAEA, the Committee will reconsider this position.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).—For fiscal year 1982, the Committee took the position that this institution did not warrant funding at the time because certain commitments which had been given to the Committee when IFAD was first considered had not been kept. The Committee suggested in its fiscal year 1982 report—and for a detailed discussion of this matter the Committee would refer back to that report—that if there was some movement on the part of IFAD toward partial fulfillment of those commitments, the Committee would reconsider its position. Unfortunately, very little progress has been made, although IFAD has announced a staff freeze and indicated that they will work toward a higher percentage of its projects being cofinanced rather than IFAD-initiated as was the original justification to Congress. In addition, the administration has indicated to the Committee that in the next replenishment the United States would take a position that continued participation by the United Stated would hinge on increased participation by the OPEC countries. Given this limited progress, the Committee is recommending an appropriation for IFAD of $10,000,000. However, this recommendation is being made subject to the following:

1. The Committee will not approve any additional funding unless continuing real progress is made on the issues set forth in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1982 appropriation bill; and

2. Inasmuch as the Department of State is the lead agency for all United Nations affiliated international organizations, and specifically for the other "food" agencies located in Rome, the Committee recommends that the administration consider making the Department of State the lead agency for IFAD rather than the Agency for International Development.

TITLE II

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Beginning in 1961 the Agency for International Development (AID) has been the U.S. Government's lead foreign assistance agency. AID currently has operations on the ground in over 60 countries, and has responsibility for programs and projects in countries other than those, the management of which is provided by other agencies, government or private.

In addition to being the lead U.S. agency, AID is the single largest, with the most experienced manpower, of any development agency in the world.

While the Committee has repeatedly recognized AID's competence in the foreign assistance field, it nonetheless has had and continues to have some serious concerns with respect to numerous management problems. While the Committee is aware of improvements made over the last 18 months—nonetheless, the Committee feels it must continually hammer at these problems because the Committee believes correction of these problems will result in a stretching of the foreign aid dollar.

Inspector General.—In last year's report, the Committee made a number of directives with respect to the functions of the Inspector General. The Committee believes, and has been supported by public statements by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, that the Inspector General function is a vital management tool which must first of all be strengthened; second, recognized by all of the Agency as an important management tool; and third, its findings and audits must be examined carefully and taken seriously.

While the Committee recognizes that the Agency has by and large complied with the Committee's directives of last year, much yet remains to be done. The General Accounting Office (GAO) report, a draft of which was alluded to last year, has found a number of deficiencies in the Inspector General function, nearly all of which result from a lack of support by the parent agency. For example, while the Committee is pleased that regional AID offices have been reestablished in West Africa and Karachi, those offices remain woefully understaffed. The Committee, therefore, directs the Agency to correct that situation with respect to both of those offices. While the Committee acknowledges AID's efforts to insulate the Inspector General from personnel cuts, it nonetheless is disturbed that positions have been lost, if not actual personel. Therefore, the Committee directs a review of the personnel situation in the Inspector General's Office, with a goal toward establishing a personnel level which is adequate for coverage of the AID program. The obvious alternative is, of course, to reduce the program.

It is the Committee's understanding that the Agency recognized the validity of the Committee's concern that the Inspector General's travel allowance not be reduced, and compliments the Agency for that recognition.

The Committee believes that the problems highlighted by the Inspector General's activities are not a detriment to AID, as so many in AID seem to feel, but instead it represents AID's own desire to make sure that its house is in order. The Committee believes it is far better for AID to find and correct its problems than to have someone else exercise this function with a result which might well be very detrimental to AID as a whole.

Deobligation/reobligation authority.—The Committee is aware of the problems in some of the Agency's programs which could be corrected if the Agency had the authority to deobligate and reobligate funds. While it is the Committee's understanding that the Agency likewise recognizes this, the Committee has not yet received a request to provide such authority. If such a request were received, the Committee would give it every consideration.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION

Appropriation, 1982	$700,000,000
Budget request, 1983	700,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	697,000,000

At the core of any successful development plan is a solid agricultural base. This particular function strives to develop that core in nearly every phase of agriculture. The projects this function supports include range and livestock management, seed production, watershed management, small scale fish production, development of rural roads, and establishment and development of rural cooperatives, and credit unions. The function also supports research in such areas as dryland agriculture, soils, and livestock and crop production.

International Rice Research Institute.—The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), located in the Philippines, is perhaps the finest facility of its kind in the world. The United States, through cooperative efforts with the World Bank, the United Nations and other bilateral donors, has provided the resources to run this institution, as well as several others around the world. While the Committee does not criticize the other institutions which are part of the cooperative group, to which funding is given and then disbursed, it is concerned that IRRI is not getting the resources it deserves. Therefore, in addition to the regular contribution the United States makes through the cooperative group, the Committee directs an additional $10,000,000 from this account go to support activities at the International Rice Research Institute.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $697,000,000 for the agricultural, rural development and nutrition function.

POPULATION PLANNING

Appropriation, 1982	$211,000,000
Budget request, 1983	211,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	206,100,000

The population planning activities of the Agency for International Development include direct family planning services, various health-related programs, and research aimed at developing safe and effective contraceptives.

One of the success stories in the population field is the program in Indonesia. That country has rather dramatically lowered its birth rate over the last several years, due largely because of this program and other international efforts. The Committee has learned of some plans that given this success, AID is thinking of cutting back on this particular program. The Committee believes the opposite should occur, and that success should be rewarded with a vigorous and strong program, so that Indonesia may continue to make strides in this area. It should be pointed out that Indonesia remains one of the most heavily populated countries in the world.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $206,100,000.

HEALTH

Appropriation, 1982	$133,405,000
Budget request, 1983	133,405,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	123,512,000

The health development account provides assistance to a variety of health sector programs and projects. Included in this activity are such programs as primary health training, the development of health care systems, the provision of basic drugs and other commodities, research, and programs which seek to identify effective methods of disease control.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $123,512,000.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1982	$103,550,000
Budget request, 1983	103,550,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	103,550,000

The education and human resources development program of the Agency for International Development concentrates its work on basic primary education, nonformal education such as adult and vocational training, more advanced scientific professional and technical training, and support of research in basic education and training.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $103,550,000, the budget request.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ENERGY, RESEARCH, RECONSTRUCTION, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1982	$137,200,000
Budget request, 1983	140,288,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	137,200,000

The history of this particular function is that it has been looked on as a catch-all category for those programs and projects which did not easily fall under the other functional categories discussed above. While in the last couple of years this account has become more and more identified with energy and PVO activity, it nonetheless is still basically a catch-all functional account.

The Committee is recommending a reduction to the budget request, which it believes can be applied primarily against assistance going to PVO's. The Committee makes this judgment on the basis of its recommendation that U.S. AID assistance should go into those PVO's which receive at least 50 percent of their support from private sources. The Committee believes that the adoption of such a policy will not only save funds, but it will more accurately reflect the private nature of the PVO's.

One of the activities which receives funding under this heading is the program run by the International Executive Service Corps (IESC). The IESC is an organization composed of a group of retired U.S. business executives who contribute their time and expertise to programs and projects overseas. They have been a particularly effective organization, and incidentally receive nearly 75 percent of their resources from the private sector. The Committee, therefore, directs the Agency for International Development to provide IESC with $7,500,000 for their programs in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $137,200,000, $3,088,000 below the administration's request.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1982	$10,000,000
Budget request, 1983	10,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee remains concerned at the vagueness of this particular function and the fact that such a large percentage of it is being spent on research by institutions located in the United States. The Committee supports the idea of promoting research in Third World countries as a method of developing those institutions and countries.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $10,000,000, the administration's request.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Appropriation, 1982	$20,000,000
Budget request, 1983	7,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

Notwithstanding the Committee's repeated expressions both in hearings and in reports accompanying various fiscal year appropriations bills, the administration has again requested about one-third of last year's appropriation. Again this year requests for grants total approximately 10 times the amount requested by the administration for this account.

Regardless of the eventual level of funding provided, the Committee directs the administration to provide for the requests made by the American University in Cairo and the American University of Beirut. In particular, the American University of Beirut, as the main U.S. presence in Lebanon, deserves funding of its full request. This is true despite the fact that it has received emergency funding earmarked by this Committee totaling $10,000,000; that latter funding being of an emergency nature and should not affect the regular request. The American University in Cairo likewise deserves continued and strong support, and, therefore, the Committee expects full funding of its request.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $20,000,000, the same as last year's level.

The following is a summary of requests made by institutions to the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program for fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982 and grants made by AID in fiscal years 1980 and 1981:

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981–83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—			Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
	1981 requests	1981 grants	1982 requests		
Botswana:					
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone			291		
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	1,000	900			850
Subtotal, Botswana	1,000	900	291		850

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981-83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—			Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
	1981 requests	1981 grants	1982 requests		
Brazil:					
Esperanca, Santarem	515	190	239	200	213
Cameroon:					
Martin Luther King Memorial College, Mbengwi			3,000		
Ecuador:					
Working Boys' Center, Quito	600	300	382		
Egypt:					
American University in Cairo	[2]500	[2]400	1,165	800	1,165
College of the Holy Family, Cairo			1,768		
Subtotal, Egypt	500	400	2,933	800	1,165
France:					
American Center for Students and Artists, Paris	1,100		1,400		
American Hospital of Paris	3,500				
American Library in Paris	110				
Subtotal, France	4,710		1,400		
Greece:					
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	1,250	550	864	425	750
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	680	425	728		646
Athens College, Athens					1,980
American College of Greece, Athens	2,100		857	300	1,425
Subtotal, Greece	4,030	975	2,449	725	4,801
Guatemala:					
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	225				200
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	1,980	1,200	1,705	950	800
Subtotal, Guatemala	2,205	1,200	1,705	950	1,000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981–83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year— 1981 requests	Fiscal year— 1981 grants	Fiscal year— 1982 requests	Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
Haiti:					
Port-au-Prince Adventist Hospital	400	400			
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	900				200
Hospital St Croix, Port-au-Prince			162	150	
Subtotal, Haiti	1,300	400	162	150	200
Honduras:					
Pan American Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,800	1,300	1,790	1,500	2,005
American School in Honduras, Tegucigalpa			483		500
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana (San Pedro Sula)					750
Subtotal, Honduras	1,800	1,300	2,273	1,500	3,255
India:					
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	2,000		2,000		2,000
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore			2,540	500	893
Subtotal, India	2,000		4,540	500	2,893
Israel:					
American College of Belz, Jerusalem			1,000		
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan	1,250		1,250		1,250
Beit Berl College, Kfar Saba					100
Beth Rivka, Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad			1,750		
Beth Rivka, Chabad Campus, Safat			850		
Beth Yaacov Avat Girls High School, Ashdod	470				470
Boys Town of Jerusalem			1,000	800	1,000
Center for Scientific and Technological Development of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheva	1,000		1,000		
Children's Town, Jerusalem			3,188		
Diaspora Institute, Jerusalem			3,600		

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981–83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—			Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
	1981 requests	1981 grants	1982 requests		
Israel—Continued					
Educational Center for Galilee, Rechasim			1,600		
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem					950
Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann Institute, Rehovot	2,750	1,000	2,750	1,000	2,750
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	1,300				300
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	4,700	1,000	4,765	1,000	4,300
Hamesorah Institute, Jerusalem	1,000				
Jerusalem College of Technology	1,503				630
Jerusalem Academy (Dvar Jerusalem)			1,340		
Jerusalem Society for the Advancement of Education and Culture (Jerusalem Academy)	1,800		1,736	1,000	
Jerusalem Institute of Mental Health					140
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon			739		140
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	2,285				
Neve Michael Youth Village, Pardess Channa			1,500		
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	2,650				
Or Hachayim Girls' College, Bnei Brak			355	150	
Post Natal Medical Center, Jerusalem			750		
Ramot Shapira World Youth Academy, Beit Meir	1,632				
Sha'alvim Teachers College, Sha'alvim					1,000
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	2,861		2,859		2,860
Teachers Training College, Chazon Yechezkel					1,000
Ulpana Technology Kfar Hanoar Shaarey Avrohom, Doar-na Emek Shorer			800		
Ulpanet Arad Girls' School, Arad					1,000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981–83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—				
Institution and location	1981 requests	1981 grants	1982 requests	Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
Israel—Continued					
Yemin Orde—The Orde Wingate Children's Village, Hof Hacarmel					800
Yohanna Jabotinsky Youth Town, Be'er Yaacov			1,080		
Subtotal, Isreal	23,915	2,000	33,912	3,950	19,974
Italy:					
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	395	250	450	225	325
Jordan:					
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman			400	200	400
Korea:					
Ewha Women's College, Seoul					1,000
Induk Vocational Institute of Design, Seoul			1,694		
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju	464		483		
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	835	450	376	200	806
Seoul Women's College					1,500
Sogang University, Seoul	1.200	800	2,000	950	
St. Joseph Girls' Middle and High School					630
Yonsei University, Seoul	1,500				
Subtotal, Korea	3,999	1,250	4,553	1,150	3,936
Lebanon:					
American University of Beirut Hospital	2,500				
American University of Beirut	4,500	[3]3,500	5,000	4,000	6,000
Beirut University College	375	375			
International College of Beirut	500	500			500
Subtotal, Lebanon	7,875	4,375	5,000	4,000	6,500
Liberia:					
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	1,975	750	2,238		1,750
Malawi:					
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	750	750	400	400	

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981-83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year— 1981 requests	1981 grants	1982 requests	Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
Mexico:					
University of the Americas, Puebla	2,140		2,513	700	4,998
Montemorelos University Medical Center, Nuevo Leon			1,000		
Subtotal, Mexico	2,140		3,513	700	4,998
Morocco:					
Morocco American Legation Center, Tangier			40		40
Panama:					
Project ORBIS					2,000
Philippines:					
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City			2,260	925	
Livingstone Health Care and Research Center, Cebu City					190
De La Salle University					1,200
Philippines School of Public Health					945
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	760		760		1,000
Xavier University, Cagayan City	500				
Subtotal, Philippines	1,260		3,020	925	3,335
Poland:					
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	1,500		1,700	300	2,000
Rwanda:					
Mugonero Hospital					800
Taiwan:					
Adventist Hospital, Taipei			500		
Thailand:					
Payap College, Chiang Mai	2,780	1,075	1,680	960	1,698
Bangkok Adventist Hospital					675
Subtotal, Thailand	2,780	1,075	1,680	960	2,373
Turkey:					
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	1,600	930	1,282	750	1,736
Robert College, Istanbul	375	275			
Subtotal, Turkey	1,975	1,205	1,282	750	1,736

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS TO AID FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981–83 AND GRANTS MADE BY AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1981—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—			Notification to Congress fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983 requests
	1981 requests	1981 grants	1982 requests		
United Kingdom:					
Hong Kong Baptist College			1,618		
New England College, Arundel			690		
Subtotal, United Kingdom			2,308		
West Bank:					
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital, Bethlehem	2,080	750			
Ramallah Hospital	1,700		2,000		2,000
Subtotal, West Bank	3,780	750	2,000		2,000
Worldwide:					
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences in the Caribbean, Central and South America, Sudan and Portugal	2,600	1,500	3,380	1,600	3,090
Zaire:					
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	250	130	200		150
Good Shepherd Hospital (Dental Clinic), Kananga					1,440
Subtotal, Zaire	250	130	200		1,590
Zambia:					
Mwami Adventist Hospital	300	300			
Totals	74,154	20,000	85,950	20,000	71,224

[1] A number of applications are preliminary, based on cost estimates subject to change.

[2] Plus local currency equivalent of 14.3 million in U.S.-owned Egyptian pounds.

[3] Plus $1,000,000 in emergency assistance from AID's Economic Support Fund.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1982	$27,000,000
Budget request, 1983	25,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Agency for International Development's Office of Disaster Assistance is the U.S. Government's office of first response to disasters around the world. The funds provided in this particular account are basically of a contingency nature, which are used in the event of a disaster.

Following is a table detailing fiscal year 1982 obligations and availabilities of disaster assistance funding as of August 31, 1982:

Fiscal year 1982 International Disaster Assistance

Total appropriated as of August 31, 1982	[1] $27,000,000
Relief and rehabilitation (worldwide):	
Algeria	351,065
Belize	25,000
Bolivia	30,000
Botswana	445,000
Brazil	8,157
Central African Republic	25,000
Chad	888,971
El Salvador	3,604,533
Guatemala	25,000
Honduras	50,000
India	25,000
Indonesia (West Java)	92,000
Kenya	25,000
Laos	101,353
Lebanon	2,000,000
Madagascar	431,800
Mauritania	45,000
Mauritius	37,000
Mexico	50,000
Nicaragua	25,000
Niger	25,000
Panama	136,748
Paraguay	25,000
Portugal	25,000
Seychelles	25,000
Sri Lanka	25,000
Tonga	677,391
Upper Volta	63,181

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[1] $10,000,000 earmarked for Italian earthquake reconstruction. Separate report on use of these funds will be prepared by Near East Bureau.

Fiscal year 1982 International Disaster Assistance—Continued

Relief and rehabilitation (worldwide)—Continued	
Zambia	51,744
Zimbabwe	6,708
Regional disaster supply stockpiles	1,312,435
Disaster preparedness and technical assistance	4,384,160
Total programed or obligated (as of August 31, 1982)	15,042,246
Balance available	1,957,754

The Committee has some concern with the administration's handling of disaster assistance to Lebanon. Clearly, the Office of Disaster Assistance, with the AID Administrator operating in his capacity as the Lebanon relief coordinator, should be the focal point for such assistance. Nonetheless, it has become obvious that several different bureaus of AID and the Department of State have been involved in the provision of disaster assistance in the Lebanon crisis. Unfortunately, this has led to a great deal of confusion, and, we have reason to believe, it has not resulted in the most efficient use of funds. The Office of Disaster Assistance has been justified over the years as the office which will be the focal point of relief efforts, and it is, therefore, disturbing to see the ad hoc operations which have been set up in the Lebanon case. The Committee expects that in the future the Office of Disaster Assistance will be used as it was intended, and that the administration will avoid using ad hoc methods of responding to disasters.

Earthquake relief and rehabilitation in southern Italy.—The Committee remains deeply concerned with the situation in southern Italy, a region devastated by a major earthquake. This natural disaster resulted in widespread destruction and human suffering. Estimates indicate that the earthquake caused more than $18,000,000,000 in damage. It is crucial that the United States maintain its commitment to the victims of the earthquake. The Committee, therefore, directs that the Agency for International Development use $10,000,000 from the international disaster assistance for southern Italian earthquake relief and reconstruction. This appropriation should be used for support of diversified reconstruction and repair projects, including housing, industrial plants, hospitals, orphanages, and facilities for the aged.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $25,000,000, the administration's request.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1982	$93,757,500
Budget request, 1983	93,757,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	77,000,000

In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1982 appropriation legislation, the Committee detailed a number of concerns that had been brought forward as a result of two reports issued by the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development. The Committee was alarmed at the findings of these reports, and suggested at the time that full funding, therefore, was not justified. Subsequent to that report, the Agency for International Development made a number of assurances that the necessary steps had been taken to correct these situations, and, therefore, the Congress provided the funding, as requested.

Unfortunately, the Committee continues to receive reports of continuing problems in the management of the programs funded by the Sahel development program. Efforts must be redoubled to insure that the funds meant to go to these desperately needy countries are not wasted or mismanaged. Until the Committee is satisfied that the appropriation of large amounts of additional funds are justified, it suggests a reduction, appropriating $77,000,000 instead of the $93,757,000 that was requested by the administration.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, 1982	$33,583,000
Budget request, 1983	35,403,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	35,403,000

The foreign service retirement and disability fund is a mandatory expense of the Agency for International Development. The Committee recommends the appropriation of the full budget request.

OVERSEAS TRAINING AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1982	($920,000)
Budget request, 1983	(1,700,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(1,450,000)

While the administration's formal request for this account is $1,700,000, the administration has indicated to the Committee that the provision of $1,450,000 is all that is now required, thus that is what the Committee is recommending.

The excess foreign currency program under this account is Indian rupees that will be used to finance training. There is no budgetary affect in providing these currencies.

The excess foreign currency (Indian rupees) will be used to finance technical training in India. There is no budgetary affect in providing this currency.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Appropriation, 1982	$2,926,000,000
Budget request, 1983	2,886,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	2,886,000,000

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) is one of the five major security assistance programs. The ESF account is used to provide grants and loans to selected countries which have a special political or security interest to the United States. The primary recipients of ESF funds are Israel, Egypt, and Turkey. Other recipients of this funding include the Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Portugal, Spain, Zimbabwe, and El Salvador. The Committee recommends the appropriation of $2,886,000,000, which is the same as the administration's request. However, the Committee has reallocated these funds as detailed in the table which follows this narrative. The Committee has a number of special concerns which follow:

Israel.—The Committee is recommending an increase in the program for Israel from the requested $785,000,000 to $910,000,000. This is the first increase Israel has received since fiscal year 1978 when the ESF predecessor program—Security Supporting Assistance—was raised from $735,000,000 to $785,000,000. Viewed in constant dollars, this still does not give Israel a real increase in their program.

The additional support for the people and State of Israel under this account, together with the changed mix between forgiven loans and FMS credits under the military assistance account, should be viewed in the context of our longstanding commitment and support of the people and the State of Isreal and not in connection with specific policies of the Government of Israel. The Committee believes, for example, that the administration's current initiative for peace in the Middle East is a very constructive one which should be pursued by all parties, and it views U.S. assistance to Israel as supportive of U.S. policy in the area. The Committee does not view the recommendations contained in this legislation as being against or contrary to current U.S. policy.

In addition, the Committee is deeply concerned that the issue of Israel's settlements policy not detract from the search for peace in the Middle East. The Committee notes that in the annual agreements governing bilateral assistance, Israel pledges that all economic assistance funds "are to be used within the pre-1967 borders," thus no U.S. funds are being or have been used to help develop Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Egypt.—The Egyptian program continues to be bogged down with an ever increasing funding pipeline, now totaling over $2,500,000,000. The

Committee believes there are at least three policy changes that can be made which would help shrink that pipeline and improve the Egyptian program, while at the same time satisfying some of the stated needs and requests of the Egyptian Government. Those three policy changes are as follows: (1) deobligation/reobligation authority; (2) financing the Egyptian program on a sectoral basis rather than on a project basis; and (3) the provision of some of the Egyptian program via balance of payment or budget support payments. The Committee has already stated its general willingness to go along with a deobligation/reobligation authority, if requested, and, in addition, would support sectoral and/or balance of payments assistance to Egypt. The Committee believes that it is imperative that the administration consider these alternatives and devise a plan for the Egyptian program which will help eliminate the huge pipeline while, at the same time, being more responsive to Egyptian requests.

Philippines.—On July 14, 1982, the regional Inspector General for Audit, Manila, issued a report having very disturbing implications for the entire economic support fund program in the Philippines. And, more specifically, an elementary school construction project. The report found that normal AID project procedures and regulations covering development assistance, as well as standard AID controls for monitoring projects had not been followed. This occurred despite a very deliberate decision, with a long background of State/AID review and consultation, having been made in April 1980 that such project would be carried out under normal AID procedures. In fact, specific instructions by the AID Administrator regarding implementation of this project had simply been ignored. In the execution of the project, the Administrator's carefully drafted project authorization was simply discarded by the AID mission in Manila. Periodic advances from $18,000,000 in a jointly controlled special account never happened. Instead, the full amount was transferred to the Government of the Philippines in a lump sum payment, and thereafter the mission exercised no control over the funding. Indeed, the Committee has learned that AID had no knowledge of what use of the money was, in fact, being made by the Government of the Philippines.

As a result of this audit, it is evident that after being misplaced for approximately 7 months after the U.S. transfer, the $18,000,000 was then invested in an interest-bearing account in June 1980, where it still remained as of August 1982. It will return about 110 percent eventual total payback during the 5-year life of the investment. All of this increase will accrue to the Philippine Government, not to the United States. No auditable link between a number of schools built by the Philippine Government and the ESF $18,000,000 is established by the audit report.

The two principle issues which this report raises and which most concern the Committee are as follows: (1) With the $200,000,000 in the current ESF base related agreement, plus whatever funds will be associated with the 1984 renewal, does the United States want to follow payout procedures similar to those used in the ESF schools projects which, in fact, equate to a simple cash transfer budget support, or does it wish to pursue the developmental use of these funds through regular AID project procedures as originally decided and directed by the AID Administrator in 1980. (2) What sort of control does the Administrator of the Agency, in fact, exercise over the performance, conduct, and direction of U.S. aid programs by the Agency's field offices and missions? This report suggests that in this case the answer is that the Administrator of the Agency exercises virtually no control.

It is only recently, shortly before the Committee took action on this legislation, that the Agency for International Development has taken seriously the issues raised in the Inspector General's report and by the Committee. Since the Committee has now received assurances from the Agency for International Development that henceforth the Philippine program will be monitored carefully and future disbursement procedures will not change the character of this program, the Committee will not take any further action at this time, but will itself monitor this matter closely.

Lebanon.—The Committee is increasing the allocation made for Lebanon by $22,000,000. However, before this funding goes forward, the Committee would expect to see the formulation of a comprehensive plan for relief and reconstruction in Lebanon, with our funds being used to leverage participation by others in the financial community, including the Arab nations, the European community, the World Bank, and, most importantly, the Lebanese Government itself. As a report issued by a member of this Committee so well stated, the most important thing the United States can do for Lebanon is to exercise political leadership, and the last thing we want to do is provide ad hoc financial aid without regard to an overall multidonor plan.

Pakistan.—The Committee expresses its grave concern about an adverse development involving a major U.S. corporation, which casts a cloud of doubt over whether the economic aid provided directly to the Government of Pakistan and through concessional loans by international financial institutions like the World Bank, substantially supported by the U.S. Government, are being effectively used to create a viable economic climate for private investment by U.S. businesses. This involves a series of steps which have been taken by the Government of Pakistan that have substantially reduced the return on investment at the fertilizer plant in Lahore, Pakistan.

The Committee hopes that the Government of Pakistan will review the arrangement so that the U.S. investor can make a reasonable return on its investment.

The Congress believes that the current problems with this project are a serious issue, which can impact negatively on future U.S. investment in Pakistan. The Committee has provided direct economic assistance to Pakistan, and supported concessional loans to Pakistan through our representatives to international financial institutions, in the hope they would help the people of Pakistan by creating a positive economic environment. The problems in this situation cast doubt on whether an environment conducive to private sector investment is being developed.

This will be an important matter for Congress to consider as it reviews assistance levels to Pakistan next year.

The Committee calls upon the Department of Treasury to alert U.S. representatives to international financial institutions, including the World Bank, to the serious nature of the problem, so that they may take appropriate actions.

The Committee also calls upon the Department of State to raise this issue at the highest levels of the Government of Pakistan and to make every effort to have it resolved. The Department of State shall report to the Committee by April 1, 1983, on the progress of such communications and whether satisfactory steps have been taken to deal with the problem.

The following table details the economic support fund budget proposal for fiscal year 1983, the House allowance, and the Committee recommendation:

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

	Fiscal year 1983 request	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Near East:			
Cyprus	$0		$10,000,000
Egypt	750,000,000		750,000,000
Israel	785,000,000		910,000,000
Jordan	20,000,000		20,000,000
Lebanon	8,000,000		30,000,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation	15,000,000		15,000,000
Oman	15,000,000		15,000,000
Portugal	20,000,000		20,000,000
Turkey	350,000,000		350,000,000
Subtotal	1,963,000,000		2,120,000,000
Africa:			
Botswana	10,000,000		10,000,000
Djibouti	2,000,000		2,000,000
Kenya	30,000,000		30,000,000
Liberia	32,000,000		32,000,000
Niger	5,000,000		5,000,000
Mauritius	2,000,000		2,000,000
Senegal	10,000,000		10,000,000
Seychelles	2,000,000		2,000,000
Somalia	25,000,000		25,000,000
Southern Africa Regional	27,000,000		25,000,000
Sudan	70,000,000		70,000,000
Zaire	15,000,000		0
Zambia	20,000,000		20,000,000
Zimbabwe	75,000,000		75,000,000
Subtotal	325,000,000		308,000,000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND—Continued

	Fiscal year 1983 request	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Asia:			
Pakistan	$175,000,000		$120,000,000
Philippines	50,000,000		50,000,000
Thailand	10,000,000		10,000,000
Subtotal	235,000,000		180,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean:			
Costa Rica	60,000,000		60,000,000
Eastern Caribbean	30,000,000		30,000,000
El Salvador	105,000,000		95,000,000
Honduras	25,000,000		25,000,000
Jamaica	55,000,000		55,000,000
Surinam	1,000,000		1,000,000
Subtotal	276,000,000		266,000,000
Other:			
Spain	12,000,000		12,000,000
Special requirements fund	75,000,000		0
Subtotal	87,000,000		12,000,000
Total	2,886,000,000		2,886,000,000

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriation, 1982	$139,000,000
Budget request, 1983	43,474,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	31,100,000

For fiscal year 1983 the administration is requesting the appropriation of $43,474,000 for activities funded under the peacekeeping operations account.

The original $43,474,000 request for fiscal year 1983 included $9,000,000 for the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Force in Cyprus, and $34,474,000 for the multinational force and observers. The latter amount will be matched by equal contributions from Israel and Egypt, as part of the agreements associated with the Camp David peace accords.

Subsequent to the budget submission, the Committee has been informed by the administration that there is a surplus carryover of previously appropriated funds for the multinational force and observers (MFO), thus reducing the current requirement for the MFO to $22,100,000. Therefore, the Committee is recommending the appropriation of $31,100,000, $22,100,000 for the MFO and $9,000,000 for the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1982	$331,000,000
Budget request, 1983	376,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	331,000,000

The funds appropriated under this heading are used to pay for the various administrative costs for the Agency for International Development.

The Committee has consistently taken a very strong position that only funds appropriated under this account shall be used for the operating expenses of AID. It is, therefore, with some concern that the Committee learned of proposals to make available funding from other accounts for the purposes of operating expenses, and has, therefore, included bill language which would prohibit the use of any funds except those appropriated under this account to meet the operating expenses of the Agency for International Development.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $331,000,000, the same as fiscal year 1982. Given the fact that the Agency has reduced its staff size, there is no overall program growth, and the value of the dollar has increased significantly overseas, the Committee does not see a need for an increase in this account.

Following are four tables relative to the operating expense account which show the funding sources for AID operating expenses, the comparison of operating expenses to program funds, obligations for operating expenses as a share of total obligations and AID operating expenses by object class.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR AID OPERATING EXPENSES

[In millions]

	Fiscal year—		
	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 proposed
Operating expense requirements	316.7	349.1	349.1
Less:			
Dollar fees	4.8	5.0	5.6
Local currency trust funds	7.5	10.4	11.5
Appropriated funding level	304.4	333.7	377.0
Carry forward	1.0		
Dollar reimbursements	2.6	2.7	1.0
New budget authority requested	300.8	331.0	376.0

COMPARISON OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO PROGRAM FUNDS

[Fiscal years 1978 thru 1983]

	Fiscal year—					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Development assistance	$1,236.0	$1,257.5	$1,215.8	$1,289.6	$1,388.9	$1,392.0
American schools and hospitals abroad	23.8	25.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	7.5
Disaster assistance	65.0	47.3	55.9	87.3	27.0	25.0
Economic support fund[1]	2,224.4	1,942.5	2,158.1	2,227.3	2,576.0	2,886.0
Total program[2]	3,549.2	3,272.3	3,454.8	3,624.2	4,011.9	4,310.5
Operating expenses	218.6	251.7	273.1	304.4	331.0	376.0
Total budget	3,767.8	3,524.0	3,727.9	3,928.6	4,342.9	4,686.5
Operating expenses as percent of:						
Total program	6.2	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.7
Total budget	5.8	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.0

[1] Security supporting assistance account prior to fiscal year 1979.

[2] Data excludes amounts for Public Law 480 programs and refugee assistance for which AID has extensive management responsibilities, peacekeeping operations, TDP, and payments to the foreign service retirement and disability fund.

OBLIGATIONS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES AS A SHARE OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS—FISCAL YEARS 1979–1983

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	1979 actual	1980 actual	1981 actual	1982 estimated	1983 proposed
Total operating expenses[1]	251.7	273.1	304.4	331.0	376.0
Total development assistance[2]	1,581.5	1,559.8	1,701.3	1,766.9	1,800.5
Percent operating expenses of development assistance total	15.9	17.4	17.9	18.7	20.9
Total development assistance plus economic support fund	3,524.0	3,727.9	3,928.6	4,342.9	4,686.5
Percent operating expenses of development assistance and economic support fund	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.0

[1] Excludes foreign service retirement and disability fund.

[2] Includes development assistance, American schools and hospitals abroad, and disaster assistance. Excludes amounts for Public Law 480 programs for which AID has extensive management responsibilities and TDP. Operating expenses included in totals.

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION

[Dollars in millions]

	Fiscal year—		
Object class	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 proposed
11 Personnel compensation:			
AID Washington	76.2	72.5	75.9
Overseas	81.9	87.4	97.7
Total	158.1	159.9	173.6
12 Personnel benefits:			
AID Washington	6.7	6.8	7.2
Overseas	13.2	15.0	16.0
Total	19.9	21.8	23.2
13 Benefits-former personnel:			
AID Washington		.2	.2
Overseas	.6	.8	.9
Total	.6	1.0	1.1
21 Travel and transportation of persons:			
AID Washington	3.2	4.2	4.7
Overseas	13.1	16.6	18.4
Total	16.3	20.8	23.1
22 Transportation of things:			
AID Washington	.2	.3	.3
Overseas	9.8	10.9	12.9
Total	10.0	11.2	13.2

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION—Con.

[Dollars in millions]

Object class	Fiscal year—		
	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 proposed
23 Rent, communications, utilities:			
AID Washington	8.0	11.7	15.6
Overseas	19.2	24.9	26.4
Total	27.2	36.6	42.0
24 Printing and reproduction:			
AID Washington	1.3	1.4	1.9
Overseas	.2	.3	.3
Total	1.5	1.7	2.2
25 Other services:			
AID Washington	13.6	17.0	21.9
Overseas	32.9	38.4	48.1
Total	46.5	55.4	70.0
26 Supplies and materials:			
AID Washington	1.0	1.5	1.6
Overseas	4.8	6.6	7.7
Total	5.8	8.1	9.3
31 Equipment:			
AID Washington	3.0	2.5	2.5
Overseas	10.2	9.2	11.1
Total	13.2	11.7	13.6
32 Lands and structures:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	1.0	2.8	3.0
Total	1.0		3.0
41 Grants, subsidies, contributions:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total	2.5	2.5	2.5
42 Insurance claims and indemnities:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	.2	.2	.2
Total	.2	.2	.2

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION—Con.

[Dollars in millions]

Object class	Fiscal year— 1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 proposed
Summary:			
AID Washington	113.2	118.1	131.8
Overseas	189.6	215.6	245.2
Total	302.8	333.7	377.0
Less reimbursements	2.0	2.7	1.0
New budget authority	300.8	331.0	376.0

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1982	$6,907,000
Budget request, 1983	10,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,500,000

The trade and development program seeks to foster development overseas by promoting the sale of U.S. technology, goods, and services. The funding provided under this program is used to help developing countries plan programs and projects which they intend to finance themselves, and by this program's intervention in the initial stages, it is hoped that the competitive position of U.S. firms seeking contracts from foreign governments for implementation of those programs and projects would be enhanced.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $10,500,000, the administration's request.

HOUSING GUARANTY PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1982	($150,000,000)
Budget request, 1983	(150,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(150,000,000)

The housing guaranty program is meant to respond to the enormous and rapidly growing problem of inadequate shelter. This program is used to guarantee U.S. private sector long-term financing for low-income shelter and urban upgrading programs in developing countries.

The Committee recommends approval of the budget request, which is the same as provided in fiscal year 1982.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Limitation on direct loans:	
Appropriation, 1982	($10,000,000)
Budget request, 1983	(10,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(10,000,000)
Limitation on guaranteed loans:	
Appropriation, 1982	($100,000,000)
Budget request, 1983	(100,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(100,000,000)

In a report issued by the General Accounting Office (GAO) dated August 16, 1982, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was found to be severely deficient in a number of areas. The GAO found that OPIC had been especially deficient in its controls over administrative expenditures. For example, while there is a specific legislative limitation on entertainment expenses, that limitation was exceeded through the use of other funds for purposes which were meant to be limited in the legislation. The Committee will not tolerate this action, and expects that OPIC will not exceed the limitation placed on it for these purposes no matter what the source of the funding. Any further circumvention of this legislative mandate will result in a severe cutback in OPIC's program.

The cash incentives program of OPIC, as detailed by GAO, is an embarrassment. The Committee expects a report, no later than February 1, 1983, on OPIC's cash incentive program and an explanation of the abuses found by GAO.

The Committee directs that that report also contain detailed answers to the additional findings of the GAO report. While the Committee is recommending the budget request, it wants to once again assure OPIC that if the deficiencies found by the GAO are not corrected, similar treatment will not be accorded in fiscal year 1984.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Appropriation, 1982	$36,700,000
Budget request, 1983	40,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	36,700,000

The United States focuses its efforts in international narcotics control through the Department of State in an office headed by an Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters. The U.S. response is funded under this heading, which focuses U.S. efforts on enforcement and control, income replacement, programs of international organizations, and demand reduction. The following table details the proposed functional allocation for fiscal year 1983, and compares it with fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1981:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM BY FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1981	Percent of total	Planned fiscal year 1982	Percent of total	Requested fiscal year 1983	Percent of total
Enforcement assistance and interdiction	17,452	50	19.135	52	18,000	45
Crop control eradication	9,294	27	8,500	23	10,900	27
Income replacement/rural development	2,460	7	3,045	8	5,250	13
International organizations contributions	2,300	7	2,125	6	2,150	5
International drug demand reduction	875	3	1,395	4	900	3
Program development and support	2,349	6	2,500	7	2,800	7
Total program	34,730		36,700		40,000	

While the Committee recognizes, as does the administration, that the problem of illicit drug control is of such a magnitude that this small effort seems inconsequential, nonetheless the Committee does believe that with growing international cooperation in this field a real dent can be made in drug trafficking. Therefore, the Committee has supported this program and continues its support by appropriating $36,700,000, the same as recommended in fiscal year 1982.

The administration has proposed the following allocation of international narcotics control assistance for fiscal year 1983:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM—FISCAL SUMMARY

[Dollars in thousands]

	Actual fiscal year 1981	Planned fiscal year 1982	Requested fiscal year 1983
Country program:			
Latin America:			
Bolivia	200	240	1,000
Brazil	200	300	250
Colombia	3,640	2,690	3,600
Ecuador	330	445	400
Mexico	9,294	8,500	7,700
Peru	3,014	2,900	4,600
Latin America regional	417	800	900
Subtotal	17,095	15,875	18,450
East Asia:			
Burma	4,600	6,000	5,000
Thailand	2,490	2,400	2,300
East Asia regional	451	400	400
Subtotal	7,541	8,800	7,700
Southwest Asia:			
Pakistan	520	2,900	3,000
Turkey	1,000	1,000	1,000
Southwest Asia regional	0	0	100
Subtotal	1,520	3,900	4,100
Total country programs	26,156	28,575	30,250
International organizations:			
Colombo plan	150	125	150
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,150	2,000	2,000
Subtotal	2,300	2,125	2,150
Inter-regional programs:			
Demand reduction	200	300	600
Training	3,725	3,200	4,200
Subtotal	3,925	3,500	4,800
Program development and support	2,349	2,500	2,800
Total INM program	34,730	36,700	40,000

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Appropriation, 1982	$12,000,000
Budget request, 1983	10,634,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Inter-American Foundation is an independent government corporation which concentrates its work in Latin America.

IAF's approach to development assistance is at the community, small scale level, and has proved to be very successful.

The Committee has strongly supported the Inter-American Foundation over the years, and recommends for fiscal year 1983 the appropriation of $12,000,000, the same as fiscal year 1982, $1,366,000 over the budget request.

PEACE CORPS

Appropriation, 1982	$105,000,000
Budget request, 1983	97,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	109,000,000

Now in its third decade, and once again a fully independent and separate agency, the Peace Corps continues the work it started in 1961.

Despite the hardships of running and developing a program as widespread as the Peace Corps, and, of course, with personnel as diverse as Peace Corps volunteers are, the Peace Corps nonetheless has a record of solid achievement and solid reputation among the countries around the world in which it has served. Likewise the Peace Corps has enjoyed strong bipartisan support in Congress which has continued through the years.

Recently, the Committee became aware of plans that the Peace Corps program in Malaysia might be phased out due, it is argued, to that country's relative wealth. Committee staff investigation has determined that while Malaysia is enjoying relatively better economic standards, nonetheless it has pockets of poverty in which Peace Corps volunteers are doing some very effective work. In addition, the Malaysian Government feels very strongly about the worth of the Peace Corps, and does not want to see it leave that country. Therefore, the Committee would urge that the program in Malaysia continue.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $109,000,000, $4,000,000 more than the current level.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1982	$503,000,000
Budget request, 1983	419,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	395,000,000

The administration has requested the appropriation of $419,000,000 for this program in fiscal year 1983. The administration proposes that this request be distributed as follows:

Proposed distribution of migration and refugee assistance funds—Fiscal year 1983

Refugee admissions to the United States:	
Voluntary agencies abroad	$27,093,000
Transportation	67,545,000
Voluntary agency placement	54,050,000
English language training	9,500,000
Subtotal	158,188,000
Indochinese refugee program:	
UNHCR program in Southeast Asia	17,400,000
Khmer relief	12,000,000
Subtotal	29,400,000
Resettlement assistance	10,000,000
Soviet and Eastern European:	
Refugees resettling in Israel	12,500,000
African refugee program:	
Contributions to international organizations	68,900,000
Refugee assistance	8,000,000
Subtotal	76,900,000
Near East program:	
Relief assistance	38,000,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	72,000,000
Subtotal	110,000,000
Latin American program	5,000,000
International organizations:	
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	4,700,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	3,750,000
UN High Commissioner for refugees	1,000,000
Subtotal	9,450,000
Administrative expenses	7,562,000
Total	419,000,000

The events and circumstances which caused this particular account to grow in geometric proportions over a few years have now lessened, and we see a request which is below the current level. Specifically, the Indochinese refugee situation has calmed down a great deal, with the flow of refugees diminishing substantially.

While the Committee has supported this particular program over the years, several actions taken by the administration during the course of fiscal year 1982 have disturbed the Committee. Specifically, the "Migration and Refugee Assistance" account has been used almost as a slush fund to provide funding for purposes other than those for which they were originally requested. For example, in June 1982, the Committee received a reprograming requesting that $10,000,000 be made available for humanitarian assistance in Lebanon. Subsequently, we learned that the administration used some of that money for the evacuation expenses of the PLO from Beirut. As the Committee stated in the reprograming section, this will not be tolerated. It is expected that any reprograming that the Committee receives will detail the proposed use of the funds, and that once approval of that reprograming is given, the funds will, in fact, be spent in accordance with that reprograming.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $395,000,000, $24,000,000 less than the budget request. Recent reports that a United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) financed school had been used as a military training center for the PLO are most disturbing. The fact that such PLO military training was a requirement for graduation from this institution makes these revelations that much more obnoxious. Indeed, not only is such activity supposedly against the policy of UNRWA, but it is specifically contrary to U.S. law. While the Committee believes a proper response to this situation could be to delete all funding for UNRWA, it is not unaware of the real hardship such an action might cause. Instead, it is recommending a reduced U.S. contribution—$50,000,000 rather than the $72,000,000 which was requested, until such time as the Committee receives assurances that necessary monitoring procedures have been put in place at UNRWA facilities and UNRWA is able to certify that it is taking all possible measures to assure that no part of the U.S. contribution shall be used to furnish assistance to any refugee who is receiving military training from any guerrilla type organization or who has engaged in any act of terrorism. The remaining $2,000,000 reduction to this account may be allocated as the administration sees fit except that it shall not be taken from the program which funds Soviet and Eastern European refugees going to Israel.

The following table details the Department of State's administrative request for both the Office of Refugee Programs and the Office of the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs:

Refugee related operating expenses

Object class:	
Salaries	$3,410,000
Benefits	885,000
Travel of persons	814,000
Transportation of things	227,000
Communications, utilities, and other rents	884,000
Printing and reproduction	17,000
Other services	856,000
Supplies and material	100,000
Equipment	157,000
Total	7,350,000

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

Appropriation, 1982	....
Budget request, 1983	....
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	....

Inasmuch as there remains approximnately $33,000,000 from prior year appropriations, the administration is not requesting nor is the Committee recommending any additional funding for this account.

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1982	....
Budget request, 1983	$5,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

Antiterrorism assistance is a new program being suggested by the administration as a respone to international terrorists tactics, such as hostage taking and aircraft hyjacking. The basic purpose of this program will be the training of civil foreign law enforcement officials and the provision of equipment which will serve to prevent, deter, and respond to international terrorism.

The program has caused some controversy in that some feel there is a potential that training being provided by this account could be used by forces which would use the benefits of the program internally, a function which is otherwise against U.S. law. The Committee recognizes this concern and questioned administration witnesses carefully in hearings it held on this matter. While it shares that concern, it was satisfied that the program will be run tightly to insure that abuses will not occur.

The Committee therefore, recommends the appropriation of $5,000,000, the budget request.

TITLE III

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriation, 1982	$178,512,000
Budget request, 1983	557,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	367,000,000

In order to understand the recommendation being made by the Committee for this account, it is necessary to keep in mind and be familiar with the recommendation being made under the "Foreign Military Credit Sales" (FMS) account. The Committee's recommendation, $367,000,000, includes the following:

1. $37,500,000 for military assistance program (MAP) general costs;
2. $329,500,000 for MAP grants associated with FMS credits; and
3. The recommendation contains no funding for the requested special requirements fund.

The countries receiving MAP grant assistance associated with the FMS program are detailed as follows:

Turkey	$110,000,000
Thailand	25,000,000
Morocco	25,000,000
Tunisia	35,000,000
Yemen	5,000,000
Portugal	37,500,000
Kenya	17,500,000
Liberia	7,500,000
Niger	2,500,000
Senegal	2,500,000
Somalia	15,000,000
Zaire	10,000,000
Dominican Republic	1,850,000
Eastern Caribbean	2,250,000
El Salvador	25,000,000
Haiti	150,000
Honduras	4,500,000
Jamaica	3,250,000

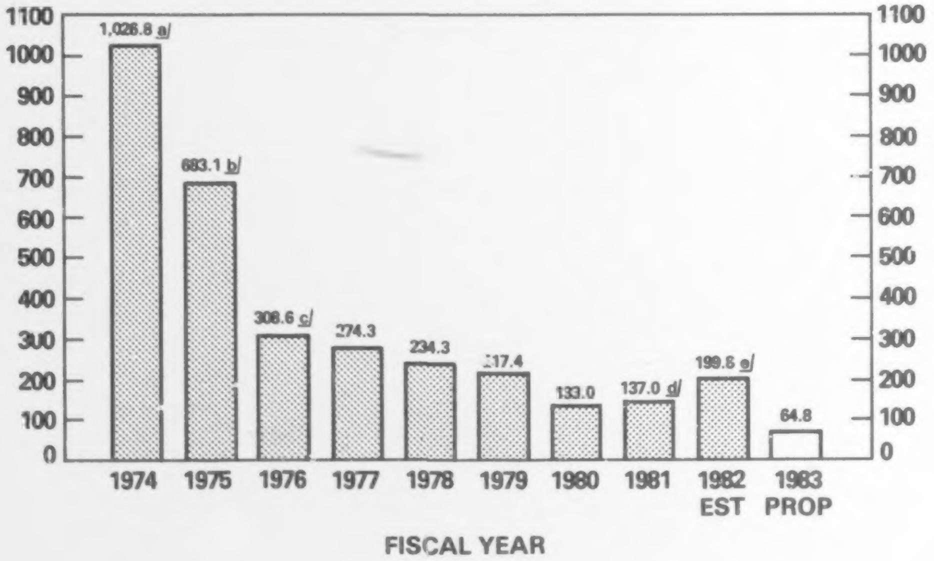
The following graphs illustrate the funding of this program in current and constant dollars since fiscal year 1974:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(EXCLUDES TRAINING)

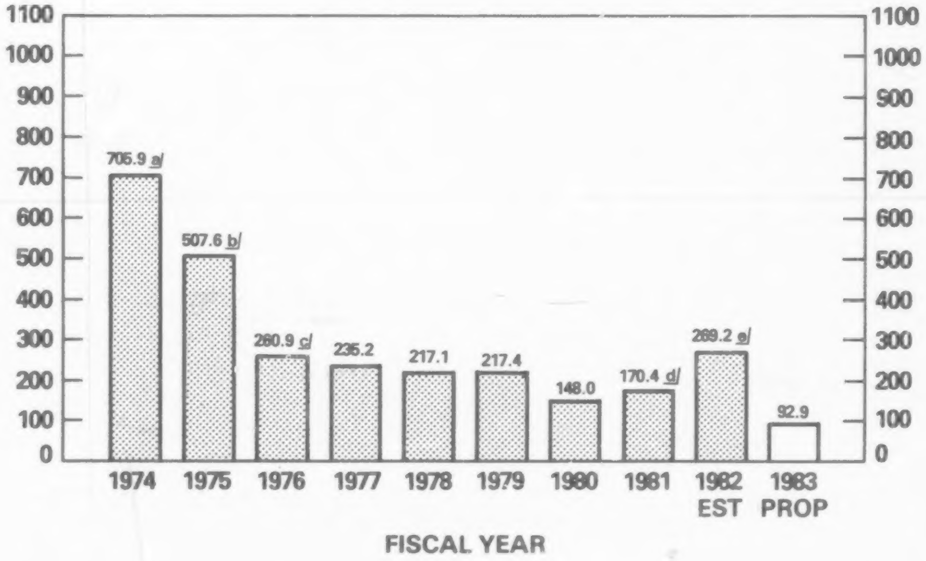
FY 1974 - 1983

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



a/ Includes $363.1 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
b/ Includes $100.0 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
c/ Includes transition quarter.
d/ Includes $20.9 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
e/ Includes $40.8 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
(EXCLUDES TRAINING)
FY 1974 - 1983
CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



a/ Includes $249.6 million of Section 506 (a) drawdown authority.
b/ Includes $74.3 million of Section 506 (a) drawdown authority.
c/ Includes transition quarter.
d/ Includes $26.0 million of Section 506 (a) drawdown authority.
e/ Includes $65.0 million of Section 506 (a) drawdown authority.

The following table provides country level detail of the current and proposed Military Assistance Program:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983 [1]
East Asia and Pacific:			
Indonesia	[1] 417	[1] 123	100
Korea	[1] 141	[1] 60	50
Philippines	25,000	[1] 456	750
Taiwan	[2] 10	[2] 10	
Thailand	[1] 359	4,536	25,050
Regional total	25,927	5,185	250,950

See footnotes at end of table.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983[2]
Near East and South Asia:			
Jordan	[1]1,425	[1]964	900
Morocco			25,000
Tunisia	[1]3	[1]1	35,003
Yemen		1,000	5,000
Regional total	1,428	1,965	65,903
Europe:			
Greece	[1]399	[1]885	868
Portugal	51,000	11,385	38,500
Spain	3,600	[1]228	500
Turkey	1,119	57,719	150,600
Regional total	56,118	70,217	190,468
Africa:			
Kenya		10,000	17,500
Liberia	[3]1,000	5,000	7,500
Niger			2,500
Senegal			2,500
Somalia		10,000	15,000
Sudan	1,700	25,026	25,175
Zaire		3,000	10,000
Regional total	2,700	53,026	80,175
American Republics:			
Dominican Republic		1,000	1,850
Eastern Caribbean		[4]1,012	2,250
El Salvador	[3]25,003	[3]63,500	25,000
Guatemala	(1)	[1]1	1
Haiti			150
Honduras	(1)	1,001	4,501
Jamaica		1,000	3,250
Panama	(1)	[1]1	1
Paraguay	[1]2	[1]4	1
Regional total	25,006	67,519	37,004
General costs	59,221	71,300	37,900
Special requirements fund			50,000
Worldwide total	170,400	269,212	487,400

NOTE.—Totals may not add due to rounding.

[1] Windup costs under section 516(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act, including supply operations.

[2] Supply operations only for delivery of previously MAP-funded materiel in pipeline. The grant military assistance program for Taiwan ended in fiscal year 1975.

[3] Includes following program amounts under section 506(a) drawdown authority: In fiscal year 1981, $1,000,000 for Liberia and $25,000,000 for El Salvador; in fiscal year 1982, $55,000,000 for El Salvador.

[4] Tentative distribution is as follows: $253 each to Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The administration proposes that the program detailed above be funded in the following manner:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983
Military assistance program	170,400	269,212	487,400
Section 506 drawdown authority used	[1] -26,000	[1] -55,000	
Net program	144,400	214,212	487,400
Section 506 drawdown authority reimbursement		[2] 7,100	[2] 75,000
Unobligated programs	-1,951		
Total obligations	142,449	221,312	562,400
Reimbursements from FMS trust fund	-32,600	-43,700	-4,400
Other reimbursements	-2,402	-1,100	-1,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	2,753		
Budget authority (appropriation)	110,200	176,512	557,000
Outlays	228,112	316,612	318,922

[1] Under the provisions of section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the President determined that defense articles and services of the Department of Defense should be drawn down during (1) fiscal year 1981 and provided as assistance of $25,000,000 to El Salvador and $1,000,000 to Liberia; and (2) fiscal year 1982 and provided as assistance of $55,000,000 to El Salvador. The Presidential determination covering the $55,000,000 was made subsequent to printing of the fiscal year 1983 President's budget.

[2] An appropriation of $7,100,000 was provided in fiscal year 1982 and an additional $20,000,000 appropriation is requested in fiscal year 1983 to reimburse the military departments for the $26,000,000 drawdown in footnote 1 above and for $1,100,000 drawdown provided as assistance for Thailand in fiscal year 1980.

Below is a list of the names and assignments of those flag and general officers currently assigned to the Military Assistance Program:

Flag and general officers

Officer and country	*Assignment*
Lt. Gen. P. C. Gast (USAF) United States.	Director, DSAA.
Brig. Gen. H. J. Sechler (USAF) United States.	Director, International Programs, DCS, Programs and Evaluation, USAF.
Rear Adm. T. A. Almstedt, Jr. (USN) United States.	Director, Security Assistance Division, DCNO (Plans, Policy, and Operations) USN.
Maj. Gen. C. M. Kicklighter (USA) United States.	Commander, USA Security Assistance Center.
Rear Adm. R. C. Avrit (USN) United States.	Project Manager, Saudi Naval Expansion Program.
Maj. Gen. C. Nugteren (USAF) Greece	Chief, JUSMAG.
Maj. Gen. E. L. Trobaugh (USA) Spain	Chief, JUSMAAG.
Maj. Gen. R. D. Renick (USA) Turkey	Chief, JUSMMAT.
Maj. Gen. N. L. Eddins (USAF) Saudi Arabia.	Chief, USMTM.
Brig. Gen. J. J. Yeosock (USA) Saudi Arabia.	USA Project Manager, SAND Modernization Program.
Maj. Gen. E. L. Tixier (USAF) Egypt	Chief, Office of Military Cooperation.
Brig. Gen. A. S. Albro, Jr. (USA) Saudi Arabia.	Division Engineer, USA Engineer Division, Middle East.
Maj. Gen. J. W. Sharpe (USA) Korea	Chief, JUSMAG.
Brig. Gen. J. W. Foss (USA) Philippines	Chief, JUSMAG.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Appropriation, 1982	$42,000,000
Budget request, 1983	53,700,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	53,700,000

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) request for fiscal year 1983 totals $53,700,000. The program would be funded in the following manner:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983
International military education and training program	28,400	38,488	53,700
Unobligated programs	−378		
Total obligations	28,022	38,488	53,700
Unobligated balance lapsing	378		
Budget authority (appropriation)	28,400	38,488	53,700
Outlays	22,422	39,715	50,068

The administration's proposal would provide instruction and training in military skills and U.S. military doctrine to the armed forces and military civilian personnel of friendly countries as shown in the following table:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983
East Asia and Pacific:			
Burma	31	150	200
Fiji			55
Indonesia	1,823	2,200	2,625
Korea	1,096	1,400	1,850
Malaysia	300	500	850
Papua New Guinea	8	20	20
Philippines	591	1,000	1,300

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983
East Asia and Pacific—Continued			
Singapore	7	50	50
Thailand	795	1,450	2,200
Regional total	4,651	6,770	9,150
Near East and South Asia:			
Bangladesh	131	175	225
Egypt	792	2,000	2,000
India	4	80	200
Jordan	849	1,325	2,000
Lebanon	326	575	750
Morocco	1,006	1,100	1,600
Nepal	63	75	75
Oman	8	100	100
Pakistan		600	800
Sri Lanka	80	100	150
Tunisia	663	1,000	1,700
Yemen	935	1,200	1,500
Regional total	4,856	8,330	11,100
Europe:			
Austria	23	45	45
Finland	37	40	40
Greece	1,144	1,200	1,700
Iceland		20	20
Portugal	1,820	1,800	2,600
Spain	2,550	2,000	3,000
Turkey	1,651	2,500	3,500
Yugoslavia	27	130	130
Regional total	7,252	7,735	11,035
Africa:			
Botswana	22	70	125
Burundi			30
Cameroon	50	50	150
Cape Verde		30	35
Congo		30	35
Djibouti		75	100
Equatorial Guinea		30	50
Gabon	49	60	100
Ghana	200	300	450
Guinea			35
Guinea-Bissau		35	35
Ivory Coast	24	30	50
Kenya	518	1,050	1,500
Liberia	600	600	800
Madagascar			20
Malawi	21	40	60

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983
Africa—Continued			
Mali	109	75	125
Mauritania	27	30	50
Niger	210	375	450
Rwanda	35	40	75
Senegal	246	300	450
Sierra Leone		25	25
Somalia	380	350	550
Sudan	580	1,150	1,500
Tanzania		30	75
Togo	32	50	75
Uganda	26	50	50
Upper Volta	74	75	135
Zaire	836	1,000	1,300
Zambia			150
Zimbabwe		65	150
Regional total	4,037	6,015	8,735
American Republics:			
Argentina			50
Bahamas			60
Barbados	50	(1)	(1)
Belize		26	100
Bolivia			100
Brazil		30	50
Chile			50
Columbia	284	500	860
Costa Rica	35	50	150
Dominica	26	(1)	(1)
Dominican Republic	430	450	750
Eastern Caribbean		235	280
Ecuador	345	475	700
El Salvador	492	1,000	1,300
Guatemala			250
Guyana	24	40	50
Haiti	123	250	415
Honduras	535	650	800
Jamaica	74	75	200
Mexico	120	200	245
Panama	378	400	500
Paraguay		15	50
Peru	317	485	700
St. Lucia	7	(1)	(1)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	16	(1)	(1)
Surinam	33	60	75
Uruguay		15	50

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1981	Estimated fiscal year 1982	Proposed fiscal year 1983
American Republics—Continued			
Venezuela	8	30	50
Panama Canal area military schools	4,148	4,400	5,500
Regional total	7,445	9,386	13,335
General costs	159	252	345
Worldwide total	28,400	38,488	53,700

[1] Included in Eastern Caribbean.

The IMET program has been one of the most successful of the security assistance programs funded by the United States. While many who are concerned over the provision of military assistance have criticized the overall level of that kind of aid, the programs funded under this particular account can be argued as being programs which can help human rights type problems rather than hinder them. For example, it has been demonstrated that fighting units trained by the United States under this program have exercised much better discipline and have, therefore, treated civilian populations in a much more humane fashion because of that discipline. This has been the case in El Salvador, where it has been shown that the battalions trained by the United States have been less likely to violate their countrymen's human rights than others. While the Committee does not want to stretch this point, it is nonetheless an important factor in explaining support for the program.

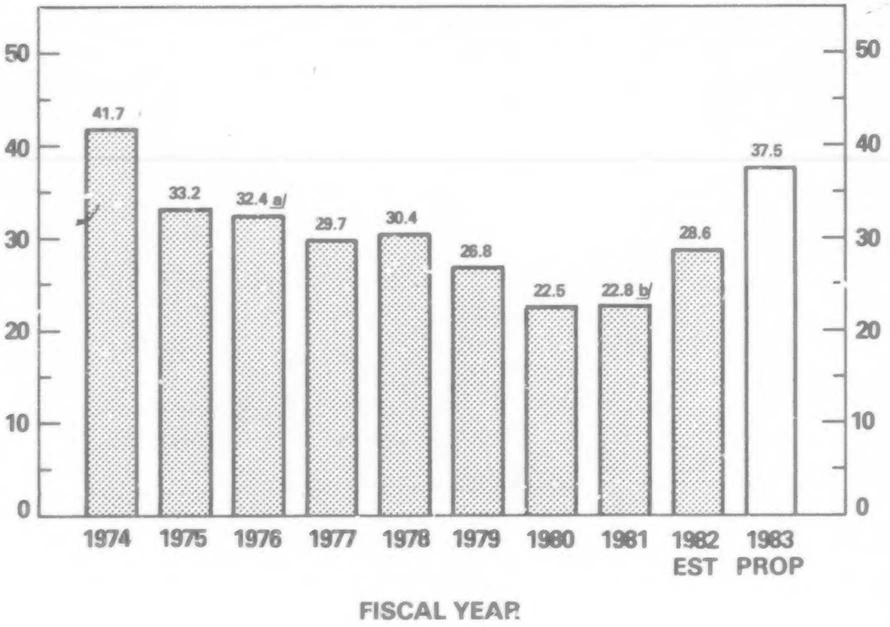
The IMET program has also obviously helped the U.S. interests in many different parts of the world through enhancing the defense and security posture of friendly nations. The Committee has long supported this program, and for fiscal year 1983 recommends the full budget request.

The following graphs detail the amount provided for this program in both current and constant dollars since fiscal year 1973:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

FY 1974 - 1983

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



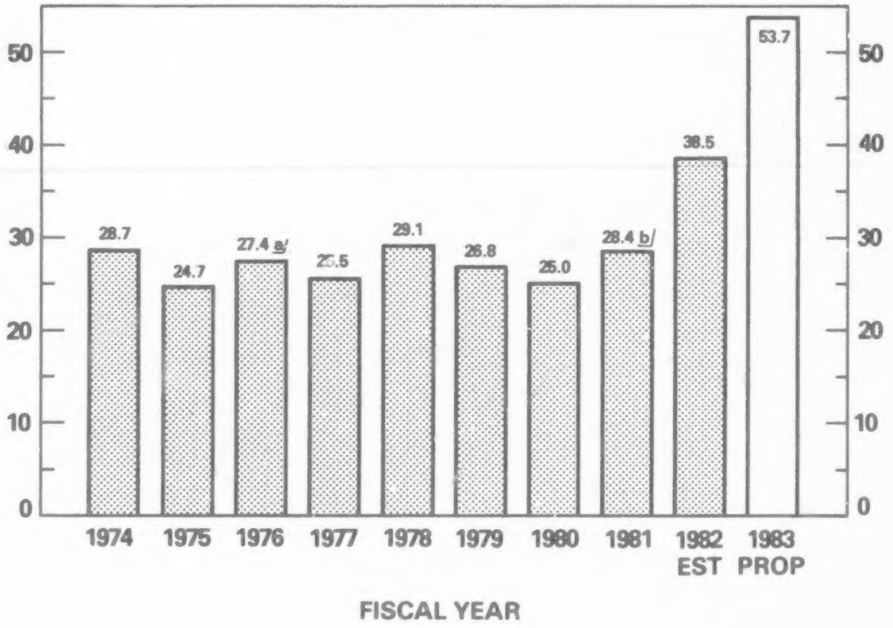
a/ Includes transition quarter.

b/ $.6 of Section 506(a) drawdown authority included in MAP totals.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

FY 1974 - 1983

CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



a/ Inclu[illegible] transition quarter.

b/ $.8 [illegible]ction 506(a) drawdown authority included in MAP totals.

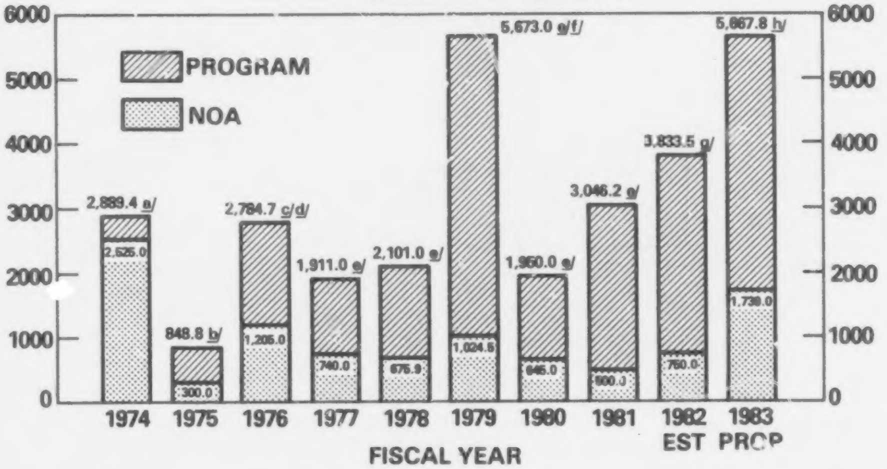
FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

Appropriation, 1982	$800,000,000
Budget request, 1983	950,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	1,300,000,000

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

FY 1974 - 1983

CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

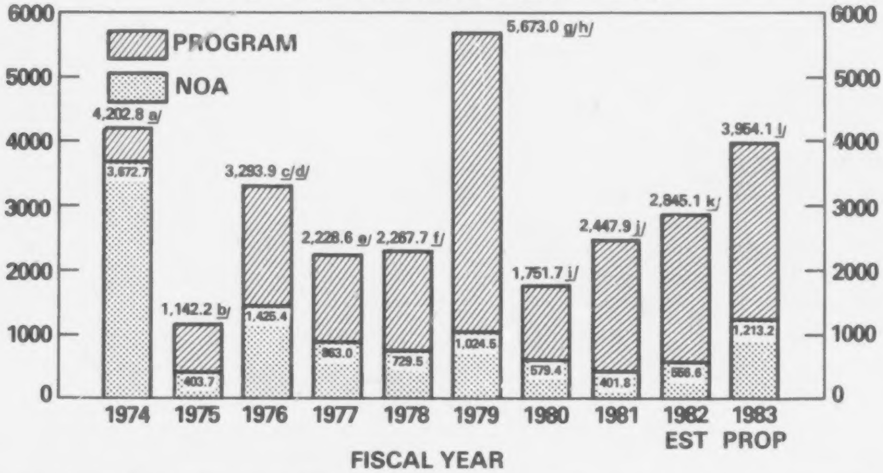


a/ Includes $982.7 million for Israel as well as $1.5 billion for non-reimbursable financing authorized by P.L. 93-199 and appropriated by P.L. 93-240.
b/ Includes $100.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel
c/ Includes $850.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
d/ Includes transition quarter.
e/ Includes $500.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
f/ Includes a supplemental authorization of $1.5 billion for Egypt and $2.2 billion for Israel.
g/ Includes $200.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt and $550.0 million for Israel.
h/ Includes $400.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt, $500.0 million for Israel and $60.0 million for Sudan.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

FY 1974 - 1983

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



a/ Includes $883.0 million for Israel as well as $2.2 billion for non-reimbursable financing authorized by P.L. 93-199 and appropriated by P.L. 93-240.
b/ Includes $134.6 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
c/ Includes $1,005.4 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
d/ Includes transition quarter.
e/ Includes $683.1 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
f/ Includes $639.7 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
g/ Includes $600.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
h/ Includes a supplemental authorization of $1.5 billion for Egypt and $2.2 billion for Israel.
i/ Includes $449.2 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
j/ Includes $401.8 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
k/ Includes $148.4 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt and $408.2 million for Israel.
l/ Includes $279.1 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt, $348.8 million for Israel and $34.9 million for Sudan.

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) financing program provides guarantees and forgiven loans to selected foreign governments in order for them to purchase defense articles and services. This program is viewed as not only of importance to U.S. foreign policy, but likewise to U.S. security interests. The appropriations being provided under this account are for Israel, Egypt, and the Sudan, forgiven loans. Those countries and credit guarantee levels which are affected by the MAP grants are as follows:

Turkey	$290,000,000
Thailand	66,000,000
Morocco	75,000,000
Tunisia	105,000,000
Yemen	10,000,000
Portugal	52,500,000
Kenya	17,500,000
Liberia	7,500,000
Niger	2,500,000
Senegal	2,500,000
Somalia	15,000,000
Zaire	10,000,000
Dominican Republic	7,650,000
Eastern Caribbean	3,250,000
El Salvador	35,000,000
Haiti	150,000
Honduras	10,000,000
Jamaica	3,250,000

The proposed FMS program is detailed in the following chart by region and country:

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1981			Estimated fiscal year 1982			Proposed fiscal year 1983		
	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total
East Asia and Pacific:									
Indonesia		30,000	30,000		40,000	40,000		50,000	50,000
Korea		161,500	161,500		166,000	166,000		210,000	210,000
Malaysia		10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000		12,500	12,500
Philippines		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000
Thailand		53,400	53,400		62,500	62,500		66,000	66,000
Regional total		304,900	304,900		328,500	328,500		388,500	388,500
Near East and South Asia:									
Egypt		550,000	550,000	[1] 200,000	700,000	900,000	[1] 400,000	900,000	1,300,000
Israel	[1] 500,000	900,000	1,400,000	[1] 550,000	850,000	1,400,000	[1] 500,000	1,200,000	1,700,000
Jordan		42,100	42,100		50,000	50,000		75,000	75,000
Lebanon		20,000	20,000		10,000	10,000		15,000	15,000
Morocco		33,400	33,400		30,000	30,000		75,000	75,000
Oman		25,000	25,000		30,000	30,000		40,000	40,000
Pakistan								275,000	275,000
Sri Lanka					2,000	2,000			
Tunisia		15,000	15,000		85,000	85,000		105,000	105,000
Yemen					10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000
Regional total	500,000	1,585,500	2,085,500	750,000	1,767,000	2,517,000	900,000	2,695,000	3,595,000
Europe:									
Greece		176,500	176,500		280,000	280,000		280,000	280,000
Portugal					45,000	45,000		52,500	52,500

Footnotes at end of table.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1981			Estimated fiscal year 1982			Proposed fiscal year 1983		
	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total
Europe—Continued									
Spain		120,000	120,000		125,000	125,000		400,000	400,000
Turkey		250,000	250,000		343,000	343,000		315,000	315,000
Regional total		546,500	546,500		793,000	793,000		1,047,500	1,047,500
Africa:									
Botswana		500	500		500	500		5,000	5,000
Cameroon		4,400	4,400		1,500	1,500		10,000	10,000
Djibouti					1,000	1,000		1,500	1,500
Gabon		2,600	2,600		2,600	2,600		3,000	3,000
Kenya		6,000	6,000		22,000	22,000		17,500	17,500
Liberia		4,700	4,700		7,000	7,000		7,500	7,500
Niger		2,300	2,300		2,000	2,000		2,500	2,500
Rwanda		1,500	1,500		1,500	1,500		1,500	1,500
Senegal					2,000	2,000		2,500	2,500
Somalia		20,000	20,000		10,000	10,000		15,000	15,000
Sudan		30,000	30,000		75,000	75,000	[2] 50,000	25,000	75,000
Zaire		6,000	6,000		7,500	7,500		10,000	10,000
Zimbabwe								3,000	3,000
Regional total		78,000	78,000		132,600	132,600	50,000	104,000	154,000

American Republics:									
Bahamas					1,000	1,000			
Barbados					2,000	2,000			
Colombia					12,000	12,000		12,000	12,000
Dominican Republic		3,000	3,000		4,000	4,000		7,650	7,650
Eastern Caribbean[3]					2,600	2,600		3,250	3,250
Ecuador		4,000	4,000		4,500	4,500		6,000	6,000
El Salvador		10,000	10,000		16,500	16,500		35,000	35,000
Haiti		300	300		300	300		150	150
Honduras		8,400	8,400		9,000	9,000		10,000	10,000
Jamaica		1,587	1,587		1,000	1,000		3,250	3,250
Panama					5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000
Peru		4,000	4,000		4,500	4,500		6,000	6,000
Regional total		31,287	31,287		62,400	62,400		88,300	88,300
Worldwide total	500,000	2,546,187	3,046,187	750,000	3,083,500	3,833,500	950,000	4,323,300	5,273,300

---

[1] Payment waived.

[2] Payment waived on $50,000,000.

[3] Eligible countries included in Eastern Caribbean area: Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Hevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines.

The administration proposed to finance the fiscal year 1983 Foreign Military Sales Credit Program in the following manner:

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING—FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

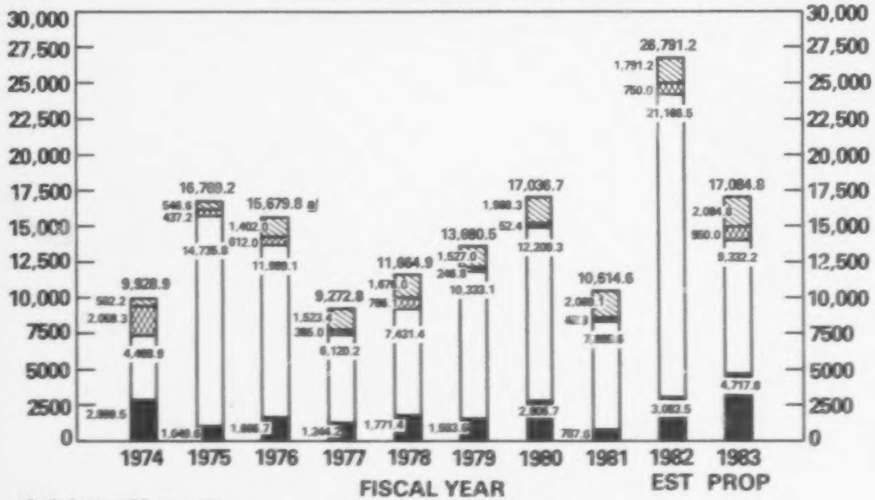
	Fiscal year—		
	1981 actual	1982 estimated	1983 proposed
Foreign military sales financing program	3,046,187	3,833,500	5,273,300
Less: Federal Financing Bank (FFB) guaranteed loans	2,546,187	3,083,500	4,323,300
Total obligations (direct loans)	500,000	800,000	950,000
Payment waived for Israel	(500,000)	(550,000)	(500,000)
Payment waived for Egypt		(200,000)	(400,000)
Payment waived for Sudan		(50,000)	(50,000)
Budget authority (appropriation)	500,000	800,000	950,000
Outlays	506,855	755,000	913,000

Following is a graph showing the relationship between Foreign Military Sales Credits to total U.S. military export sales in current and constant (1979) dollars:

UNITED STATES MILITARY EXPORT SALES

FY 1974 - 1983

CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



a/ Includes transition quarter.
As of September 30, 1981

■ FMS Credit Sales - Sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) made on the basis of credit (direct and guaranteed) extended pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act, in the current and/or prior years.

□ FMS Cash Sales - Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is made either "cash in advance" or, if the President so determines, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 120 days after delivery of the article(s) or the rendering of service(s).

▩ FMS Sales Payment Waived - Israeli Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is waived.

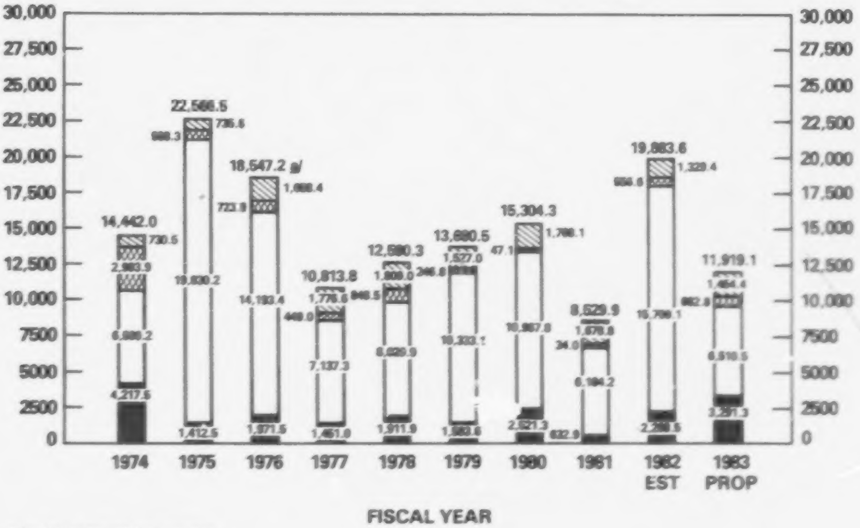
▨ Commericial Sales - Deliveries (as distinguished from sales orders) by U.S. Industries to Foreign Purchasers which are not administered by the Department of Defense. Data for FY 1974 through FY 1981 are based on value of exports to foreign countries and international organizations which licenses were issued by The Office of Munitions Control, Department of State.

Source: Department of Defense, at the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

UNITED STATES MILITARY EXPORT SALES

FY 1974 - 1983

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



a/Includes transition quarter.
As of September 30, 1981.

■ FMS Credit Sales—Sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) made on the basis of credit (direct and guaranteed) extended pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act, in the current and/or prior years.

□ FMS Cash Sales—Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is made either "cash in advance" or, if the President so determines, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 120 days after delivery of the article(s) or the rendering of service(s).

▦ FMS Sales Payment Waived—Israeli Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is waived.

▨ Commercial Sales—Deliveries (as distinguished from sales orders) by U.S. Industries to Foreign Purchasers which are not administered by the Department of Defense. Data for FY 1974 through FY 1981 are based on value of exports to foreign countries and international organizations which licenses were issued by The Office of Munitions Control, Department of State.

Source: Department of Defense, at the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Recapitulation.—Under the FMS program, the Committee is recommending the provision of forgiven loans to Israel totaling $850,000,000, Egypt $400,000,000, and Sudan $50,000,000, all of which are earmarked in the legislation. In addition, Israel's total FMS program of $1,700,000,000 is earmarked, and there is a provision in the legislation which provides that $275,000,000 of the Israeli forgiven loans shall not be disbursed until after October 1, 1983. This latter provision is necessary in order to meet the 302(b) requirements of the Budget Act. The total FMS guarantees being recommended by the Committee are $3,973,300,000.

The Committee remains concerned about the continued independence and territorial integrity of Thailand and believes we must make clear our firm support for this key ally.

Two hundred thousand Soviet-supplied Vietnamese forces continue to occupy neighboring Kampuchea. Of these forces, 80,000 operate in strength along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Another 50,000 Vietnamese troops are in Laos. The Soviet Union has also increased its direct presence in Southeast Asia. There is both a Soviet air and naval presence in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in South Vietnam and in the South China Sea. The Soviet fleet was also recently deployed to the Gulf of Thailand.

Thailand is, without question, the "front-line state" between the Communist-dominated countries of Indochina and the moderate states of Southeast Asia (ASEAN). The members of ASEAN view U.S. concern for Thailand's defense requirements as an important expression of our attitude toward the region as a whole. We remain concerned that failure to provide adequate assistance to Thailand could weaken ASEAN unity and give the wrong signals to the countries in the region, including Vietnam.

Thailand remains committed to a program of force modernization to provide a greater deterrent to external aggression. However, Thailand's budgetary problems are complicated by the high costs of caring for the hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing domination in neighboring Communist countries, quadrupling oil prices in recent years, and the need to provide relief to the rural poor. After defense personnel and maintenance costs are met, there is a budgetary shortfall of approximately $200,000,000 annually to meet the modest efforts to upgrade capital equipment for defense.

The Thai government is also expected to incur serious debt servicing problems by 1985 and has been forced to rely on internal revenues and government to government loans to meet security requirements. Were the United States to fail to understand Thailand's critical needs, it would risk unacceptable military and political costs to our interests in the region.

The Committee believes the administration should make clear its support for Thailand and should include in its fiscal year 1984 budget request special terms of repayment for foreign military sales. Under such terms Thailand would be permitted to repay the loan in not more than 20 years following a grace period of 10 years of repayment of principal. Extended terms of repayment have been offered previously to Israel, Egypt, the Sudan, Greece, Turkey, and Somalia.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

Appropriation, 1982	($125,000,000)
Budget request, 1983	(249,500,000)
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	(200,000,000)

The purpose of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is to finance the acquisition of defense articles and defense services in anticipation of their transfer pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or as otherwise authorized by law to eligible foreign countries and international organizations. Having this fund enables the President to react to foreign policy requirements on an urgent basis; provides an effective means to assist in smoothing rates of production; and reduces procurement lead times for delivery of weapons systems to foreign governments.

The Committee believes this is a worthwhile mechanism and recommends $200,000,000 for fiscal year 1983.

TITLE IV

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Fiscal year 1982:	
Limitation on direct loans	($4,400,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(9,220,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(15,115,000)
Total	(13,635,115,000)
Fiscal year 1983 budget request:	
Limitation on direct loans	(3,830,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(8,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(16,253,000)
Total	(11,846,253,000)
Fiscal year 1983 House allowance:	
Limitation on direct loans	
Limitation on guarantee commitments	
Limitation on administrative expenses	
Total	
Fiscal year 1983 committee recommendation:	
Limitation on direct loans	(4,400,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(9,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(15,115,000)
Total	(13,415,115,000)

Never in the history of the Export-Import Bank has there been as much criticism as there is now about the way in which that institution is carrying out its mandate. Complaints from exporters, both large and small, are nearly a daily occurrence, and through it all, the Bank seems to be impervious to that criticism. While the Committee cannot criticize the Bank's management for attempting to save dollars, it is concerned that the Bank has forgotten its main reason for existing—the support of American exports. The legislative mandate which is most important, always has been most important, is that mandate which calls on the Bank to support American exports, especially in the face of predatory financing by our trading competitors. While this Committee does not have jurisdiction over the legislation which authorizes and sets policy for the Bank, it nonetheless would go on record in support of changes to that authorization which would insure that the Bank once again carries out its most important mandate. The Committee would support legislation which would tighten and restrict the Bank so as to insure that the current situation does not continue.

The Committee is very concerned over the fact that a large amount of the direct loans it provided in fiscal year 1982 will go unused. While it recognizes that the Bank could not have predicted the circumstances which led to this situation, nonetheless good management would require contingency plans for such cases. At the very least, it would expect that such plans would be formulated for the future.

The Committee is recommending a direct loan program for the Bank of $4,400,000,000, with a guarantee program of $9,000,000,000, and a limitation on administrative expenses of $15,115,000.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1983: Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies	11,500	11,543	9,600	[1] 9,578
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1983				[2] 4,165
1984				2,720
1985				794
1986				887
1987 and future year				1,561
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1983 in the bill				

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, STANDING RULES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

This report accompanies a bill which has its origin in the Senate, and, therefore, the Committee does not believe that Rule XVI, paragraph 7 applied in this case. However, if it did, the bill contains seven provisions, relating to military assistance, the Economic Support Fund, antiterrorism assistance, the Peace Corps, and peacekeeping operations, which provide funding which is $824,800 over current authorization levels. However, all of the amounts provided in this legislation are within authorization legislation as reported to the Senate.

MINORITY VIEWS OF SENATOR PATRICK J. LEAHY

As one who is normally a strong supporter of foreign aid, I believe I owe my colleagues and my constituents an explanation as to why I will oppose and vote against this legislation as reported out. Needless to say, this is an action I do not take lightly.

In additional views on last year's foreign aid appropriations bill, I noted that while the legislation "appropriates funds for activities which represent this Nation's most direct contribution to improving the quality of life of people in the Third World, . . . (a) growing proportion of this bill is devoted to military assistance." I also questioned whether the balance established in that legislation between human needs aid and security assistance was an appropriate one, though I voted for the bill.

This year's bill, as reported, is a further step in what I consider the wrong direction. The fiscal year 1982 foreign aid appropriation as enacted contained 48.1 percent in development assistance as against 49.2 percent and 54.7 percent respectively.

In relation to fiscal year 1982 levels, this year's bill provides $173,000,000 less in development accounts, $660,200,000 more in security assistance. Overall, this bill includes $1,600,000,000 more in military aid. There are add-ons in grant military aid of $188,500,000, in international military education and training of $11,000,000, in foreign military sales credits of $500,000,000, and in FMS loan guarantees of $889,800,000. This bill also includes even more military aid for El Salvador, and I will continue to protest the continuation of our military foreign aid to that country as long as the gross violations of basic human rights continue.

It became apparent in subcommittee markup that the price of these higher levels in military aid is lower levels of development assistance. There can be no mistake about it. The administration is militarizing the foreign aid program at the expense of the poor in the Third World, just as on the home front it is seeking massive cuts in domestic social programs to make room for growth in the defense budget.

I am disturbed, moreover, by the lack of clear signals from the administration about what it wants in this year's bill. A critical issue evaded in consideration of this legislation was the relationship between substantial increases in military and economic assistance to Israel and America's search for an effective means to promote a settlement of the Middle East dispute. I have repeatedly asked the administration to explain how it views this year's foreign aid levels in terms of the President's September 1 peace initiative and the basic American objective of a comprehensive peace settlement.

I have heard little, I must say, to show a clear strategy for peace and an understanding of how to integrate all the diplomatic, military, and economic means at the administration's disposal to further that strategy.

There will not be an effective Middle East policy until the administration is prepared to work with a bipartisan coalition in Congress. It has so far taken no visible steps to build that coalition. I am prepared to cooperate, as I believe others of my party would be. But, as it stands, all Senators of both parties are confused, belated and uncertain of administration actions.

I have supported the President on many items in this bill, but there seems to be a penalty for this support. Those of us who have had the votes we cast in support of the President's foreign aid requests used against us by Republican opponents in recent campaigns have a special interest in pressing for clarity on what the administration really supports.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

[Amounts in dollars]

			Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
Item (1)	1982 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Committee recommendation (4)	1982 Appropriation (5)	Budget estimate (6)
TITLE I					
MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
Funds Appropriated to the President					
International Financial Institutions					
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:					
Fund for special operations	173,177,000	221,677,000	175,000,000	+1,823,000	-46,677,000
Current replenishment	(173,177,000)	---	---	(-173,177,000)	---
Inter-regional paid-in capital	48,053,477	62,423,437	62,423,437	+14,369,960	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(609,582,129)	(828,137,742)	(828,137,742)	(+218,555,613)	---
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	830,812,606	1,112,238,179	1,065,561,179	+234,748,573	-46,677,000
Budget authority	(221,230,477)	(284,100,437)	(237,423,437)	(+16,192,960)	(-46,677,000)
Callable capital	(609,582,129)	(828,137,742)	(828,137,742)	(+218,555,613)	---

World Bank Group

Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Paid-in capital	146,889,040	126,041,553	126,041,553	-20,847,487	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(1,687,728,491)	(1,530,275,913)	(1,530,275,913)	(-157,452,578)	---
Total, contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	*1,834,617,531	1,656,317,466	1,656,317,466	-178,300,065	---
Budget authority	(146,889,040)	(126,041,553)	(126,041,553)	(-20,847,487)	---
Callable capital	(1,687,728,491)	(1,530,275,913)	(1,530,275,913)	(-157,452,578)	---
Contribution to the International Finance Corporation.	14,447,900	---	---	-14,447,900	---
Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA VI)	700,000,000	945,000,000	800,000,000	+100,000,000	-145,000,000
Total, contributions World Bank Group	2,549,065,431	2,601,317,466	2,456,317,466	-92,747,965	-145,000,000
Budget authority	(861,336,940)	(1,071,041,553)	(926,041,553)	(+64,704,613)	(-145,000,000)
Callable capital	(1,687,728,491)	(1,530,275,913)	(1,530,275,913)	(-157,452,578)	---
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital	4,713,851	248,097	248,097	-4,465,754	---
Development fund	116,097,869	131,634,478	131,634,478	+15,536,609	---
Current replenishment	(108,250,000)	---	---	(-108,250,000)	---
Prior replenishment	(7,847,869)	---	---	(-7,847,869)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1982 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Committee recommendation (4)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1982 Appropriation (5)	Budget estimate (6)
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions......	(42,632,409)	(2,243,811)	(2,243,811)	(-40,388,598)	---
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank....................................	163,444,129	134,126,386	134,126,386	-29,317,743	---
Budget authority.........................	(120,811,720)	(131,882,575)	(131,882,575)	(+11,070,855)	---
Callable capital.........................	(42,632,409)	(2,243,811)	(2,243,811)	(-40,388,598)	---
Contribution to the African Development Fund..........	58,333,333	50,000,000	40,000,000	-18,333,333	-10,000,000
Total, contribution to International Financial Institutions................................	3,601,655,499	3,897,682,031	3,696,005,031	+94,349,532	-201,677,000
Budget authority.........................	(1,261,712,470)	(1,537,024,565)	(1,335,347,565)	(+73,635,095)	(-201,677,000)
Callable capital.........................	(2,339,943,029)	(2,360,657,466)	(2,360,657,466)	(+20,714,437)	---

Department of State

International organizations and programs	215,438,000	238,650,000	217,450,000	+2,012,000	-21,200,000
Total, contribution for Multilateral Economic Assistance, title I	3,817,093,499	4,136,332,031	3,913,455,031	+96,361,532	-222,877,000
Budget authority	(1,477,150,470)	(1,775,674,565)	(1,552,797,565)	(+75,647,095)	(-222,877,000)
Callable capital	(2,339,943,029)	(2,360,657,466)	(2,360,657,466)	(+20,714,437)	---

TITLE II

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Funds Appropriated to the President

Agency for International Development

Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition development assistance	700,000,000	700,000,000	697,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Population planning, development assistance	211,000,000	211,000,000	206,100,000	-4,900,000	-4,900,000
Health, development assistance	133,405,000	133,405,000	123,512,000	-9,893,000	-9,893,000
Education and human resources development, development assistance	103,550,000	103,550,000	103,550,000	---	---
Energy and selected development activities, development assistance	137,200,000	140,288,000	137,200,000	---	-3,088,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1982 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Committee recommendation (4)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1982 Appropriation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate (6)
Science and technology	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	---	---
Total, development assistance	1,295,155,000	1,298,243,000	1,277,362,000	-17,793,000	-20,881,000
Loans	(388,546,500)	(392,466,000)	(392,466,000)	(+3,919,500)	---
Grants	(906,608,500)	(905,777,000)	(884,896,000)	(-21,712,500)	(-20,881,000)
American schools and hospitals abroad	20,000,000	7,500,000	20,000,000	---	+12,500,000
International disaster assistance	27,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-2,000,000	---
Lebanon emergency relief (by transfer)	(50,000,000)	---	---	(-50,000,000)	---
African Development Foundation	(2,000,000)	---	---	(-2,000,000)	---
Sahel development program	93,757,500	93,757,000	77,000,000	-16,757,500	-16,757,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	33,583,000	35,403,000	35,403,000	+1,820,000	---
Overseas training (foreign currency program)	(920,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,450,000)	(+530,000)	(-250,000)
Economic support fund	2,926,000,000	2,886,000,000	2,886,000,000	-40,000,000	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,000,000,000)	(895,000,000)	(895,000,000)	(-105,000,000)	---
Peacekeeping operations	14,000,000	43,474,000	31,100,000	+17,100,000	-12,374,000
Sinai Multinational Force and Observers	125,000,000	---	---	-125,000,000	---

AID/IDCA operating expenses	331,000,000	376,000,000	331,000,000	---	-45,000,000
Trade and development program	6,907,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	+3,593,000	---
Housing and other credit guaranty programs (limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	---	---
Total, Agency for International Development	4,872,402,500	4,775,877,000	4,693,365,000	-179,037,500	-82,512,000
Department of State					
International narcotics control	36,700,000	40,000,000	36,700,000	---	-3,300,000
Inter-American Foundation					
Appropriations	12,000,000	10,634,000	12,000,000	---	+1,366,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation					
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	---	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	---	---
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President	4,921,102,500	4,826,511,000	4,742,065,000	-179,037,500	-84,446,000
Independent Agency					
Peace Corps	105,000,000	97,500,000	109,000,000	+4,000,000	+11,500,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

				Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
Item (1)	1982 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Committee recommendation (4)	1982 Appropriation (5)	Budget estimate (6)
Department of State					
Migration and refugee assistance	503,000,000	419,000,000	395,000,000	-108,000,000	-24,000,000
Anti-terrorism assistance	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Total, title II, Economic assistance - bilateral:					
New budget (obligational) authority	5,529,102,500	5,348,011,000	5,251,065,000	-278,037,500	-96,946,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,398,546,500)	(1,297,466,000)	(1,297,466,000)	(-101,080,500)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	---	---
TITLE III					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
Funds Appropriated to the President					
Military assistance program	178,512,000	557,000,000	367,000,000	+188,488,000	-190,000,000
International military education and training	42,000,000	53,700,000	53,700,000	+11,700,000	---

Foreign military credit sales:					
Direct credits and forgiven loans....................	800,000,000	950,000,000	1,300,000,000	+500,000,000	+350,000,000
Loan guarantees....................................	(3,083,500,000)	(3,928,800,000)	(4,323,300,000)	(+1,239,800,000)	(+394,500,000)
Total, FMCS program ceiling......................	(3,883,500,000)	(4,878,800,000)	(5,623,300,000)	(+1,739,800,000)	(+744,500,000)
Defense acquisition fund (limitation).................	(125,000,000)	(249,500,000)	(200,000,000)	(+75,000,000)	(-49,500,000)
Total, military assistance programs.............	(4,229,012,000)	(5,739,000,000)	(6,244,000,000)	(+2,014,988,000)	(+505,000,000)
New budget (obligational) authority.........	1,020,512,000	1,560,700,000	1,720,700,000	+700,188,000	+160,000,000
Loan guarantee authority.....................	(3,083,500,000)	(3,928,800,000)	(4,323,300,000)	(+1,239,800,000)	(+394,500,000)
D.A.F. Program limitation....................	(125,000,000)	(249,500,000)	(200,000,000)	(+75,000,000)	(-49,500,000)

TITLE IV

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

(Limitation on direct loans).........................	(4,400,000,000)	(3,830,000,000)	(4,400,000,000)	---	(+570,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)......................	(9,220,000,000)	(8,000,000,000)	(9,000,000,000)	(-220,000,000)	(+1,000,000,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)...............	(15,115,000)	(16,253,000)	(15,115,000)	---	(-1,138,000)
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States, (limitations on use of corporate funds).......	(13,635,115,000)	(11,846,253,000)	(13,415,115,000)	(-220,000,000)	(+1,568,862,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1982 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Committee recommendation (4)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1982 Appropriation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate (6)
Grand total, titles I, II, III:					
New budget (obligational) authority	8,026,764,970	8,684,385,565	8,524,562,565	+497,797,595	-159,823,000
Callable Capital	2,339,943,029	2,360,657,466	2,360,657,466	+20,714,437	---
Total	10,366,707,999	11,045,043,031	10,885,220,031	+518,512,032	-159,823,000
Memoranda:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(12,553,500,000)	(12,178,800,000)	(13,573,300,000)	(+1,019,800,000)	(+1,394,500,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(6,598,546,500)	(6,077,466,000)	(6,997,466,000)	(+398,919,500)	(+920,000,000)
D.A.F. Program limitation	(125,000,000)	(249,500,000)	(200,000,000)	(+75,000,000)	(-49,500,000)
Budget authority effect of Ex-Im limitations	3,974,000,000	2,556,000,000	3,018,000,000	-956,000,000	+462,000,000
Total NBOA in this bill plus Ex-Im NBOA	12,000,764,970	11,240,385,565	11,542,562,565	-458,202,405	+302,177,000
Total NBOA plus Ex-Im direct loans	12,426,764,970	12,514,385,565	12,924,562,565	+497,797,595	+410,177,000